

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Eastern Europe

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CEMA ELECTRONIC COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

Session Opens 2 Mar

AU021638 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 2 Mar (BTA) -- Today Mr Toncho Chakurov, minister of mechanical engineering and electronics, opened here the 43rd sitting of the standing CEMA cooperation commission in the field of radio-technical and electronic industry. It is attended by specialists of Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and a delegation from Yugoslavia as observer.

The commission will review the work on multilateral cooperation in specialization and joint production, the technical level and quality of the specialized output, the making of products bound for general industrial use, as well as the preparations for agreements on organizing joint production of machinery and equipment on the basis of wide application of standardized units and details.

There are going to be discussed proposals for efficient division of labour in the field of electronic measuring instruments and complexes, special process lines, the electronic element base and so on.

Bulgaria's augmented possibilities as a manufacturer and exporter of electronic output and the positive effect of the integration processes are confirmed in the stepped up increase of the rates at which the trade is growing. In 1981 alone the exports have gone up by 41 percent as against the previous year.

Bulgaria specializes within the CEMA in manufacturing three types of semiconductor elements and five kinds of printed circuits, and in the research sphere she deals with the developments of several groups of promising semiconductor elements, text and digital indicators, logical mos-integrated circuits, memory units and so on. This country and the USSR take part jointly in the manufacture of one of the most widely applied models -- the ES1020 digital computer. Bulgaria specializes in the manufacture of a number of products in the peripheral equipment field -- memory units on magnet tapes and magnet discs, package magnet discs, terminals and operator's control panels.

Protocol Signed

AU031911 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] The 43 CEMA permanent Commission for Cooperation in the Radio-Technical and Electronic ended in Sofia today. Those attending the session signed a protocol on deepening and developing multifaceted specialization and production sharing in this sphere.

BRIEFS

ENGINEERING COMMITTEE -- Budapest, 12 Feb (MTI), -- The 87th session of the CEMA standing Cooperation Committee for Engineering was held in the western Hungarian town of Evez between February 8 and 12. The session determined the further development of the efficiency of international specialization and cooperation, and an improvement in the technical standard of specialized products. The member states will organize the specialized production of precise metal processing and foundry machinery of high output, programme-controlled machine and equipment systems, and industrial robots which can supplement live labour in material handling, transportation and storing. The committee approved draft agreement on the comprehensive specialization and cooperation in the production of machinery for fresh-water fish-breeding. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 12 Feb 82 LD]

ROMANIAN ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

AU041954 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Geneva, 4 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Within the meeting of the Geneva Disarmament Committee held on Thursday, the Romanian delegation presented Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's conception and position on the urgency and importance of negotiating concrete measures of nuclear disarmament, against the real and huge danger the current level of nuclear arsenals represents not only for people's peace and security, but for mankind's very existence.

Special attention, the Romanian representative showed, must be paid to developments in Europe, where the biggest concentration of nuclear armaments exists, and where, if urgent action is not taken, practically there will be no nation -- be it in the east or west, north or south -- outside the range of these rockets.

The Romanian delegation reasserted its viewpoint on the fact that the final aim of the committee's efforts must not be merely conducting fruitless talks, but the adoption -- with no delay -- of concrete, practical measures for halting the manufacture of nuclear weapons, for their gradual reduction, till their definitive elimination and banning.

To this end, the Romanian delegation sustained the necessity for the undelayed beginning of concrete negotiations on the nuclear theme within the committee, and for the setting up of a working group within the committee, according to the already made proposal.

The beginning of concrete negotiations on nuclear disarmament during this session already, the building up of a working structure adequate to this end -- the Romanian representative showed -- would be a real test for the committee as regards its credibility, a proof of the fact that it has the political will to cooperate and negotiate in a constructive spirit, lucidly and realistically.

POLISH CSCE DELEGATE PROPOSAL TO EDITING GROUP

LD030944 Warsaw PAP in English 0804 GMT 3 Mar 82

[By PAP correspondent Jan Dziedzic]

[Text] Madrid, 2 Mar (PAP) -- Thanks to an initiative of the Polish delegation the issue of approving a mandate for convening a conference on confidence building measures, security and disarmament in Europe has found itself in the centre of attention at the session of the editing group which debated today at the CSCE follow up in Madrid.

Polish representative Ambassador Wlodzimierz Vbrski suggested the editorial group undertake a discussion on several still open and unsolved issues. He said Poland as the author of the first draft proposal on convening a conference on military aspects of security in Europe, submitted in Madrid, is particularly interested in finding positive solutions for creating a zone of confidence and security on our continent.

Poland's proposal was supported by delegations of Hungary, the USSR and Bulgaria. Representatives of Belgium, Holland and FRG, however, following NATO instructions and decisions, came out against starting by the working group of concrete editing work. The delegation of Luxembourg also rejected the Czechoslovak motion to return to the issue of approving the mandate of the conference devoted to military aspects of security at the next meeting of the group.

Austria's representative recalled that an unwritten principle is binding in the process of the CSCE that every delegation at every meeting can launch any subject it considers essential from the point of view of the security and cooperation in Europe, hence it should be taken into account that the Polish proposal will be discussed at the next session of the editing group of the Madrid meeting.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR USSR 4 MAR

AU041048 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] On 4 March Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, departed for Moscow. He will visit the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Comrade Petur Mladenov will have talks with Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs, on topical issues of Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation and the international situation.

Comrade Petur Mladenov was seen off at Sofia Airport by Comrades Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev, deputy ministers of foreign affairs, and by (Boris Pyatchev), USSR charge d'affaires in Bulgaria.

DAILIES COMMENT ON JARUZELSKI MOSCOW VISIT

AU041549 Sofia BTA in English 1334 GMT 4 Mar 82

["Power of Internationalism" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 4 Mar (BTA) -- "For all Poland's friends the reports from Moscow are rejoicing and arouse an ever greater confidence. For her enemies, however, they are coming as a reason for a serious reconsidering and re-assessment". This is what RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes about the visit of the Polish party and state delegation to the USSR. The newspaper maintains that the agreement on taking further concrete measures for expanding the economic, trade and cultural relations reached by the two countries is impressive.

ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME describes the visit as an event of great importance to consolidating and expanding the two countries' friendship and cooperation. "Those in the West who have counted and are still counting on striking in a wedge between the USSR and Poland, on tearing her off the fraternal family of the socialist countries and on breaking the existing military and strategic balance by all means, must not nourish any illusions", the newspaper underlines.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT stresses that Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to Moscow has proved convincingly that the communists are looking for and finding correct ways for Poland's faster coming out of the crisis. "Under the situation aggravated through the fault of imperialism it is necessary more than ever before to consolidate the unity of the socialist community countries, to cut the dangerous spiral of the armament, to overcome the confrontation with the West through an unbiased and equal dialogue", the newspaper points out.

TODOROV MAKES STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM IRAQ

AU041554 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation led by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, has returned home from Baghdad. The delegation had paid a 6-day visit to Iraq at the invitation of Na'im Haddad, chairman of the Iraqi National Assembly. Comrade Stanko Todorov told a Radio Sofia representative the following:

[Begin recording] Our visit was an expression of the friendly feelings and broad cooperation existing between our two countries. The meetings and talks between the first leaders of our states, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, have outlined the landmarks and prospects of our cooperation. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is rendering technical assistance to Iraq for building industrial projects, irrigation systems and various infrastructural projects. The cooperation between Bulgaria and Iraq will continue to develop and deepen, and this is in the interest of the two peoples. [end recording]

POWER OFFICIAL REPORTS ON ENERGY SUPPLIES

AU041039 Sofia BTA in English 0811 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 4 Mar (BTA) -- "Last year Bulgaria's energy needs were fully met", Mr Vasil Tsanchev, first deputy-minister of power supply told BTA representatives. He said that in 1981 30,558 thousand tons of coal were obtained and that 1428 thousand tons of compressed slack were manufactured. Mr Vasil Tsanchev also added that these results exceed the quantities which have been planned.

Last year 36,964 million kwh electric energy, which is 6.1 per cent more as against that in 1980, was generated. The electric power stations within the system of the Ministry of the Power supply generated 32,500 million kwh electric energy. As compared with 1980 there was a growth of 7.6 per cent. Mr Vasil Tsanchev stressed that this big growth was achieved mainly as a result of the third reactor of the "Kozloduy" atomic electric power station with a capacity of 440 megawatts which was put into operation. He said that last year 13 thousand gigacalories of thermal energy were generated within the system of the Ministry of Power Supply. The first deputy-minister estimated this generation was good. Along with this the necessity for its augmentation to meet the need of the new housing construction was pointed out.

Mr Vasil Tsanchev dwelt on the main trends in Bulgaria's development of power generation in the eighth five-year period /1981-1985/ and up to 1990. In his opinion, in general, these trends can be summarized as: development of the local energy resources, development of the atomic energy and a more efficient utilization of the fuels and the energy in all spheres of production and consumption. "Power generation is intended to be developed at faster rates than the rates of the total energy consumption which will lead to greater electrification of the energy balance", he added.

Commenting on the investment policy of this branch up to the end of this decade, the first deputy-minister said that it is directed to building up new atomic capacities and to expanding the electric power stations operating on local coal. Mr Vasil Tsanchev said that Bulgaria's atomic energy is being developed on the basis of multilateral agreement signed by the CMEA member-countries. Soon fourth reactor with the "Kozloduy" atomic electric power station with a capacity of 440 megawatt will be put into operation. In this way the total capacity of the electric power station will amount to 1760 megawatts. Another two reactors of 1000 megawatts will be added to the "Kozloduy" atomic electric power station. A site for the second atomic electric power station is also being scheduled. It will be constructed to the west of the town of Svishtov along the Danube. The reactors which will be mounted there will have the capacity of 1000 megawatts. The "Maritsa 2" thermo-electric power station will also be extended. The ("Chira") pump-accumulating water electric power station is being built with the view to coordinating the capacities and to ensuring a normal operation of the atomic electric power station, the deputy-minister added.

Mr Vasil Tsanchev analyzes the policy of the ministry in the field of coal mines. The mines existing will be updated, reconstructed and enlarged. Along with this the construction of new mining capacities of open mines and mines is planned to start. Up to the end of the 90ies the mines of the "Maritsa-East" complex will be reconstructed and corporated and the construction of the mines in the new deposits - "Elkhovo" /County of Yambol/, "Balsha" /County of Sofia/, "Dobrudzha" /Northwest Bulgaria/, etc, will start. Mr Tsanchev stressed that in the years to come special attention will be paid to the questions related to labour safety, environmental conservation and the recultivation of damaged lands.

In conclusion the first deputy-minister of power supply dwelt on the state of the electric transmission network in this country. He maintained that in the next 8 to ten years high rates for the installing of electric distribution lines and sub-stations will be needed. The construction of the 400 kv ring will be completed and several sub-stations for direct transmission of 400/100 kv will be built.

AGRARIAN UNION DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR VENEZUELA

AU032047 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] At the invitation of the Venezuelan Peasant Federation, a delegation of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union led by Petur Tanchev, the union's secretary and first deputy chairman of the State Council, has left for Caracas. At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, secretaries and members of the union's permanent board and high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

KUBADINSKI ADDRESSES TRANSPORTATION CONGRESS

AU032045 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Summary] "The 10th congress of the Transportation Trade Union Workers was held today. Comrade Pencho Kubadinski; Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation; Georgi Georgiev, secretary of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, chiefs of BCP Central Committee departments, Heroes of Socialist Labor and veterans attended the congress."

Kolyu Kunchev, chairman of the Transportation Trade Union Workers, read a report. "On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Politburo and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Comrade Pencho Kubadinski conveyed greetings.

[Begin Kubadinski recording] "The contribution of the transportation workers to develop the national economy is great, and in many cases it is particularly important for the development of other branches. I take the opportunity to express the deep gratitude of the BCP Central Committee for your selfless work during (?hot) and cold weather, as well as in your struggles [words indistinct] where you have always been on your militant vanguard. There is no doubt that the present congress of the transportation workers which reflects in some way the ideas of the 12th BCP Congress decisions will give us a possibility to spare no efforts during the second 5-year plan to organize a noble competition campaign in all kinds of transportation, so that Bulgaria's transportation can be strengthened on the basis of the decision and tasks set by the 12th BCP Congress." [end recording]

Kolyu Kunchev was reelected chairman of Transportation Trade Union Workers Central Committee.

EXILE JOURNAL SAYS FREE UNION MOVEMENT GROWING

NC031830 Paris AFP in English 1812 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 3 Mar (AFP) -- A fledgling free labor union movement is growing in Bulgaria, a review edited by Bulgarian exiles in France reported here today. In a message to the review L'AVENIR (THE FUTURE), founders of the "labor solidarity" movement said their aim was to "set up a true free labor union for Bulgarian farmers and workers, a labor union which will defend the interests of the world of labor beyond all political interference."

The message said the movement was considered illegal in Bulgaria, and that its activities were consequently limited for the moment. It added that backers of the movement included people holding "positions of responsibility within the communist party" and others working in the state leadership administration. The Bulgarian labor solidarity movement is "in permanent contact with independent labor union organizations in other socialist countries," the message said.

BRIEFS

BOZHINOV ACTIVITIES -- Comrade Todor Bozhinov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers dug the first shovel for the construction of a new pharmaceutical products plant belonging to the Academy of Medical Sciences, situated near the students' town in Sofia. The ceremony was attended by Nacho Papazov, chairman of the Committee of Science and Technical Progress, by Academician Radoy Popivanov, minister of national health; and by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Mar 82 AU]

HOFFMANN, PZPR'S SIWAK REVIEW COOPERATION

LD042016 Prague CTK in English 1836 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Prague, 4 Mar (CTK) -- Karel Hoffmann of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, reviewed the results of cooperation between Czechoslovak and Polish workers as part of economic cooperation within the CMEA community with Albin Siwak, member of the Politburo of the Polish United Workers Party.

Albin Siwak expressed thanks for the selfless aid given by Czechoslovakia working people to the Polish working class in its efforts to overcome the consequences of the deep political and economic crisis, and voiced the conviction that the thwarting of the counterrevolutionary plans of the enemies of socialism in Poland opened new possibilities for further qualitatively higher development of relations between workers of the two countries.

Hoffmann and Siwak also appreciated the results of the visit of the Polish party and state delegation to the Soviet Union which are of fundamental importance for normalization and consolidation of the socialist social system in Poland.

STROUGAL RECEIVES POLISH MINING MINISTER

LD041956 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, received in Prague today Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski, member of the Military Council of National Salvation and minister of the mining and power industry of the Polish People's Republic, who is on a working visit to Czechoslovakia. During the talks Czeslaw Piotrowski briefed the federal premier on the current situation in Poland, the main economic tasks of the government and the growing coal output. In this connection both representatives singled out the importance of the further intensification of mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation expanding and modernizing the fuel and energy base. The meeting was attended by Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuel and power.

HUSAK RECEIVES OLTEANU-LED ROMANIAN DELEGATION

LD041950 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the Defense Council, received in Prague Castle today a Romanian military delegation. During the the conversation the head of the delegation, Lt Gen Constantin Olteanu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and minister of national defense, expressed appreciation of the results of the visit to Czechoslovakia by the Romanian military delegation and said that it contributes to the further broadening of cooperation between the armed forces of both countries.

President Gustav Husak singled out the importance of internationalist relations between the countries of the socialist community in connection with the current aggravated international situation. He stressed that the firm unity of the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty organization is an important factor against the growing aggressiveness of world imperialism.

DZUR GREETS KAMPUCHEAN DEFENSE MINISTER BOU THANG

BK021404 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Comrade Gen Martin Dzur, defense minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, has sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Bou Thang on his assumption to the outstanding post of defense minister of the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea]. The message says:

Dear comrade minister: On behalf of the high command of the Czechoslovak People's Army and in my own name, allow me to express most cordial congratulations to you on your nomination and assumption to the new post of PRK defense minister. I wish the comrade success in fulfilling your noble tasks. Highest regards.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1982 SIGNED WITH CUBA

LD261242 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] A Czechoslovak-Cuban trade protocol for this year was signed in Prague today. The document is based on a long-term agreement for 1981-85. This year's trade is to rise by more than 27 percent, while the range of Czechoslovak exports and imports is also to be expanded. We export mainly engineering products to Cuba, including trucks, tractors, agricultural machinery, sewing machines, pumps, footwear manufacturing machinery, and television tubes. Other traditional exports include medical equipment, chemical products, fancy jewellery, textiles and footwear. This year we shall import mainly sugar, molasses, nickel, copper concentrates, chrome ore, marble plates and tiles, and for the domestic market mainly citrus fruit and tobacco products.

CZECH TRADE UNION CONGRESS ELECTS OFFICIALS

AU031846 [Editorial Report] Prague PRACE in Czech on 2 March carries as a supplement the 5,000-word text of the resolution of the Czech Congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, held in Prague on 26-28 February, and publishes on page 3 the composition of the Czech Trade Union Council and its agencies, elected at the aforementioned congress.

According to the daily, the Presidium of the Czech Trade Union Council consists of: Vaclav Bezel, Frantisek Brabec, Milan Mraz, Marie Ruzickova, Zdenek Bruna, Otakar Konetopsky, Frantisek Lokvenc, Jaromira Masojidkova, Zdenka Matouskova, Ivo Novak, Ladislav Pajtas, Anna Petrickova, Ladislav Pinos, Miluse Snetiva, Ludvik Tomala, Stanislav Vnoucek and Vlastimil Zbrank.

The Secretariat of the Czech Trade Union Council consists of: Vaclav Bezel, Frantisek Brabec, Antonin Hodulak, Milan Mraz, Pavel Pav, and Marie Ruzickova. The daily also carries the names of the members of the Czech Trade Union Council's Auditing Commission and candidates of the Revision Commission, as well as the names of the members of the Czech Trade Union Council.

PRAVDA READER CRITICIZES YOUTH UNION PRACTICES

AU031954 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Mar 82 p 5

[Letter to the editorial office by Ludovik Zeliska, chairman of the Bratislava II Borough Committee of the Socialist Youth Union: "It Rustles..."]

[Excerpts] During the 12 years of the Socialist Youth Union's [SYU] activities -- after the organization emerged from cleansing itself of the deposits left by the crisis-ridden period in the entire society -- our organization always found and consolidated its place with the CPCZ's assistance.

But years later, those who have left speak of a lack of enthusiasm; and the newly arriving speak of being fettered and of having insufficient scope.

But above all, I am alarmed by certain incorrect approaches and practices of our youth organization's apparatus. What control exists today for everything from above! Today, believe me, a functionary's word or his knowledge have no weight if they are not substantiated by a piece of paper, preferably one carrying at least two stamps and two signatures. And in the same way that the papers are merrily rustling from bottom to top, they are also rustling in the check-ups from top to bottom. In this kind of situation everything depends on whether the functionary on this or that level has the courage to stop this rustling, or at least to restrict it.

A total disaster for an organization -- which logically becomes sterile once it becomes an institution -- are those workers in the SYU apparatus who disagree with the name "political workers." They feel constricted by this name, because they are unable to calculate, to sum up and tick off all things. But they work out new tables, indexes and guidelines with true enthusiasm, sincerely, with all their heart. Thus a situation emerges in which every initiative outside this required system is really appraised as unnecessary; if it runs counter to the deadline set in the system, it is also criticized.

It is lucky for the SYU that there are only a few such "geniuses" of bureaucracy; that after their departure nothing of what they brought into the organization remains; that the printed forms become covered with dust and nobody misses them. Because, as time will show, neither the movement, nor the SYU Central Committee need such office initiative.

Perhaps nobody has such aversion to bureaucracy as communists -- as the elected functionaries who live with the heartbeat of the day and who clearly see the future in man, and not in perfection or in the infallibility of the demands of the movement planned in advance and rejecting the idea of the dialectics of development. It is therefore their utmost duty to constantly prevent the administration from becoming rampant; and to do this wherever possible, so that it is no longer decisive for results who writes, copies, reports or convinces whom, by what and how, but whether the result of the work done is a contribution for man, for the class or the society. This will be seen not in papers, but in everyday reality, in the ability to react to new phenomena.

RUDE PRAVO REPORTS ON ENERGY SITUATION

AU031545 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 2 March on pages 1 and 2 carries its correspondents' 1,000-word report on the energy situation in the Czech Lands.

According to the report, powerplants in the Czech Lands exceeded their January production targets by 1.4 percent, and between 1 January and 23 February "added to their credit 123 million kwh" of electric power. The hydroelectric plants, in particular, are doing extremely well, fulfilling their plan by 153 percent, as well as the Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear powerplant, which has been exceeding its tasks by 7.3 percent. The February Victory powerplant in Pocerady in the Louny area did not fulfill its January plan of 904,000 mw. It generated about 60,000 mw less, "and the situation in February is similar."

Of the 22 small hydroelectric plants on the Jizera, Sazava, Berounka, Vltava and Labe rivers whose total output is 18.7 mw and which are capable of generating up to 100 million kwh hours of electricity annually, only 18 are presently operating. In January, mainly because of the vagaries of the weather, they did not succeed in fulfilling their planned tasks; they generated only about 3.23 million kwh of electricity, that is, 87.6 percent of the plan.

The employees of the Ostrava-Karvina powerplants exceeded their January electricity production plan by 66 million kwh, that is, by 22.1 percent, and their meat production plan by 118,091 gigajoules -- or 3.7 percent.

On page 2, RUDE PRAVO also carries a 200-word report by its "VP" correspondent, saying that the brown coal mines and briqueting plants Sokolov extracted 1,950,000 tons of coal in February thus exceeding its plan by 1.1 percent. In order to satisfy the needs of the population, the industry and energy sector, it has been extracting an average of 69,000 tons of coal daily since the beginning of the year. The briqueting plants of the business made up for their January production shortfall in February, and even produced 200,000 tons of briquets in excess of the plan. The employees of the 25 February energy combine in Vresova produced 240 million cubic meters of lighting gas in January and February, which constitutes more than a fifth of the year's plan.

Also on page 2, RUDE PRAVO carries an 80-word CTK report stating that the North Bohemian brown coal mines extracted 5,348,851 tons of coal instead of the planned 5,192,000 tons in February.

PITRA ADDRESSES SOUTH MORAVIAN CPCZ COMMITTEE

LD042314 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] The South Moravian Regional CPCZ Committee discussed at its meeting in Brno today the securing of the implementation of the conclusions of the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee session on the current tasks of the development of agriculture and food. The meeting was attended by Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

At the meeting it was noted that party bodies and organizations, economic and state administration bodies, social organizations and workers' collectives have taken their own measures for the implementation of the conclusions of the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Session. Above all, last fall's agricultural operations were accomplished successfully and in good time. The planned sowing of fall-sown crops was exceeded by more than 10,000 hectares. The state of the vegetation of fall-sown grain is also good.

Among the speakers who addressed the meeting was Comrade Frantisek Pitra, who said that this year's tasks will be implemented in demanding conditions arising from the restricted import possibilities. According to him, special attention must be paid to the tasks of husbanding all kinds of energy resources.

PRAVDA ON PUTTING PROBLEMS IN 'PERSPECTIVE'

AU032024 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Perspective and the Worries of the Day"]

[Excerpts] The need to compare and assess this or that phenomenon according to its true significance becomes particularly important in moments when it is imperative to react quickly and in a principled manner to questions which are topical in many working collectives. Such as why it is now in particular that such a lot of talk is going on about the need to put an end to instances of levelling wages? Or what is behind the appeals for a change of thinking and acting? And then also, why did we withdraw from the khozraschet a few years ago, although its rule that "expenditures must be paid for from the results of economic activities and certain surpluses must be achieved," is of lasting validity? The problem of prices also looks different as soon as the consumer realizes that even under socialism the price is an expression of value and that, apart from other things, it is negatively influenced by every price increase for raw materials acquired on foreign markets....

Some questions sound unpleasant. But what is to be done? We must answer even this kind of question, because it has resulted from the changed situation. For instance, a substandard worker, finally forced to make an effort to deserve the money he is getting, will not be grateful for being urged to fulfill his duties; but he must get an answer. And do not let us become discouraged when he does not agree with us immediately. He has to give up some of the self-indulgence which he has no right to have, but to which he had become so accustomed that he began to regard it -- erroneously, of course -- as a matter of course, as part of the general work ethic.

We also encounter expressions of an exorbitantly demanding and impatient attitude. Some people, whose demands go far beyond the limits of possibilities, belong to the type of people of whom Pavel Bunich corresponding member of the USSR's Academy of Sciences, wrote: By their demands, they have already entered the next century.

Most questions at present concern the economy. Usually they start on a personal level, are based on personal experience, and in individual cases terminate with "reflections" on whether "things are not going downhill for us" or "why, if it is necessary to put an end to extensive development, did we start it at all?" and so forth.

Now, what about it?

Although capitalism has been in existence in the capitalist countries for more than one or two decades, it has been incapable of resolving the basic questions of the working people's lives. From the historical viewpoint, our socialist economy is young; to put it descriptively, it has not yet had the time to make a thorough study of its own self. It has clarified for itself the roles of planning, of value and utility value under socialism, as well as the roles of wages, prices and *khozraschet*. It is revolting the matter of management methods so as to harmonize the new production forces and production relations... Many things are still facing it; but substantially it is a healthy economy, which has already outgrown its diapers and become efficient, capable and filled with perspective.

Perspective provides one with the kind of certainty which enables man to orient himself in the run-of-the-mill events, leading him toward not overrating the significance of details; it forces him to respect the old maxim that individual problems can be lastingly resolved only within the framework of the general, because "one works for all, and all work for one." He who has identified himself with perspective and ideals of the socialist society, does not suffer the feeling of certain helplessness; he does not feel like a mere cog in the complicated machinery of life -- he becomes an active co-creator of developments in the direction indicated by the perspective.

It is a pity that our propaganda does not know how to work with the perspective as well as it works with so-called operational problems and questions. It should increasingly project everyday matters onto the screen of perspective, and do it better and better. It should bring problems in to broader contexts, so that they show the depth and extent inherent in them. He who has mastered the perspective, or -- more precisely -- he who has mastered the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, is capable of truthfully assessing the social phenomena and of adopting adequate attitudes toward them, and also of consciously developing practical activity as part of the society's general movement toward communism.

SOVIET BLOC ARMAMENTS POLICY JUSTIFIED

AU031940 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 2 Mar 82 p 4

[Hartmut Kohlmetz article: "A Realistic Concept of Securing Peace"]

[Text] In the winter of 1941-42, the fascist Wehrmacht advanced as far as the city borders of Moscow. It was stopped there by the Red Army. And kilometer after kilometer, the aggressor who had insidiously attacked the Soviet Union was repulsed. It is almost needless to note that without arms, without an efficient army, the Soviet Union would have never succeeded in liberating its own country and the other European peoples from the yoke of fascism.

Nothing of this fact has changed up the present day: Only if socialism also possesses the required military potential can it defy the aggressive imperialist forces, can it implement peace, mankind's most important concern. This is why our continent particularly has been spared a war for three and a half decades now. Never before has there been such a long period of peace here in Europe. This was possible because a military equilibrium has developed in the world as a result of which any repeated imperialist "Drang nach Osten" would have become a suicide mission in advance.

But Washington and the most aggressive NATO quarters do not want to put up with this stalemate. The United States in particular has always attempted -- and is attempting particularly now -- to obtain military superiority. The deployment of some 600 new nuclear medium-range weapons in Western Europe is to be the latest link in a long chain of attempts at achieving this superiority. In this context, no secret is being made of the fact, at least not in Washington, that these weapons will make possible a surprise and disarming first strike against the Soviet Union. Presidential Directive No 59 on U.S. nuclear strategy signed in the summer of 1980 contains the pertinent stipulations.

Certainly every country would like to use the means which are being spent by the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other fraternal countries on national defense, for further improving the working peoples' living standard. But any renunciation on our part of the weapons necessary for maintaining the military equilibrium would be tantamount to an invitation to the adventurous strategists in the Pentagon and Brussels NATO headquarters to have a try at war.

In view of the increased aggressiveness of imperialism, socialism needs arms to safeguard peace. And it needs well-trained soldiers and officers who know to handle these modern weapons.

But socialism does not put its stake of arms alone. In order to ban the danger of war and to make peace safe, it is necessary to do everything possible to halt the arms race fanned by the United States, and to push the military equilibrium to an increasingly lower level. This is why the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have intensified and multiplied their activities in the international arena in order to achieve a gradual reduction of the two sides' existing stockpiles of arms, while constantly preserving the equilibrium. This is a realistic concept of securing peace.

NEW DEFENSE LAW REPORTEDLY DRAFTED, DEBATED

DW050903 Munich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 2 Mar 82 p 5

[Helmut Loelhoeffel article: "GDR Prepares New Defense Law"]

[Text] Berlin/GDR, 1 March -- The GDR Government has drafted a new defense law which is to be adopted by the People's Chamber in the near future. According to reliable information from East Berlin the draft law contains the plan to induct all reservists in the future for defense exercises up to age 40 -- as against the age limit of 35 years hitherto valid. The original plan to increase basic military service from 18 months to 2 years apparently has been dropped even though internal discussions on the subject evidently have not quite been concluded.

Since preparations for such a law amendment in the GDR are treated as a secret little becomes known to the public. Nevertheless what has leaked out to date allows the conclusion that it had been originally planned to induct conscripts for 24 months' service in the future. A service period of 21 months also was under discussion.

The GDR is the only state of the Warsaw Pact in which the basic military service period is 18 months for all three branches of service. All other East bloc countries have service periods of 2 to 3 years for conscripts (barring one exception, in Romania). Soldiers volunteering for an extended service period must enlist for at least 3 years (officers for 10 years).

The following were the arguments advanced against an extension of the basic military service: Negative effects on the employment situation (the GDR continues to have a labor shortage) and foreign-policy considerations (East Berlin does not wish to provide any cause of criticism). During the preparatory phase for the new GDR defense law the pay of soldiers was already raised considerably: privates receive M150 instead of M120, and privates first class M180 instead of M150 a month from the beginning of 1982; besides, bonuses are paid to special troop components, for example the border service.

The decision to induct reservists longer and more often is justified with the argument of "always living up to the requirements of modern combat equipment in education and training." Chief of party and state Honecker, the chairman of the National Defense Council, in a greetings message on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the National People's Army stressed the need "for attaining another growth in fighting potential and combat readiness." This is made compulsory by NATO's continued arms buildup.

The GDR lately has had increasing trouble maintaining the required troop strength of its armed forces (according to Western date, roughly 215,000 men). An attempt has been made to insure the posterity of noncommissioned officers and officers through an intensified recruitment campaign among young people, above all among pupils and students. Time and again the army leadership can be heard lamenting the lack of physical endurance of the conscripts. A campaign sponsored by the Free German Youth [FDJ] is aimed at enhancing premilitary training in plants as well as in schools and institutes of higher learning.

USSR AMBASSADOR MEETS W. BERLIN REPRESENTATIVES

AU041114 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (TASS/ADN) -- Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, received Rolf Elias, chairman of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship-West Berlin, former Bishop Kurt Scharf, chairman of the "Aktion Suehnezeichen," Franz von Hammerstein, director of the Evangelical Academy, as well as other representatives of West Berlin social life at the Soviet Embassy on Tuesday. The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere.

WEST GERMAN CITIZENS DETAINED FOR VIOLATIONS

Border Violator

AU041112 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 1 March 1982 FRG citizen Norbert Knuth violated the GDR state border in the Berlin-Mitte District area. He was detained. The details of the border violation are being examined by the responsible GDR organs.

Rowdy Motorist

AU041113 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- At noon on 28 February 1982 Berlin (West) resident Frank Preuss was detained for grossly endangering traffic. Preuss, who was very drunk, disregarded the traffic control standards by driving at excessive speed and thus endangered the life and health of other travelers with his rowdy behavior. When he was detained he behaved in an insulting and provocative manner vis-a-vis the GDR control forces. Preliminary proceedings were instituted and an arrest warrant was issued. The "Ford" with license plate B-Z 5994 was impounded.

KURT SEIBT RECEIVES SYRIAN PEACE DELEGATION

AU011707 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27/28 Feb 82 p 3

[ADN report: "Syrian Peace Movement Delegation in GDR: Kurt Seibt Receives Muhammad Jabar (Bajbu] for Talks"]

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "On Friday, Kurt Seibt, chairman of the Central SED Auditing Commission and president of the GDR Solidarity Committee, received for friendly talks a delegation of the Syrian peace movement under the leadership of Muhammad Jabar (Bajbu], member of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the National Council of the Peace Movement of the Syrian Arab Republic. Kurt Seibt briefed the guests about the principled attitude of the GDR toward a just solution of the Middle East problems, and particularly expressed the GDR's solidarity support for the struggle of the Syrian people against Israel's policy of aggression and against the occupation of the Golan Heights contrary to international law.

"Muhammad Jabar (Bajbu] appreciated the GDR's affinity with the Syrian people, which has a long-standing tradition." He expressed deep satisfaction at being able to study the great gains of the GDR working people. "Also participating in the talks was Faysal Summaq, Syrian ambassador to the GDR."

The Syrian delegation, which is visiting the GDR at the invitation of the GDR Peace Council, also conducted talks with Peace Council President Prof Guenther Drefahl and with other Peace Council personalities about "problems related to the intensified struggle for peace and disarmament. Great attention was paid to the exacerbated international situation which results from the global course toward stepped-up armament and confrontation, and which displays particular danger in Europe, the Middle East and in other regions."

During their visit to the GDR, the delegation met with workers and cooperative farmers in Berlin and in Erfurt and Potsdam Bezirke, and also had talks with Werner Kirohloff, vice president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, and with representatives of the League for Friendship among Peoples.

KRENZ PRESENTS AWARDS, SPEAKS ON YOUTH DAY

DW041257 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Summary] On the eve of the 36th anniversary of the FDJ, the first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, Egon Krenz, in Berlin today decorated FDJ members, outstanding working people, veterans and collectives. Egon Krenz said in his speech that the proof of the youth's practical participation in the building of socialism during the past 36 years ranges from the Sosa River dam to the "FDJ Initiative Berlin" up to the latest central youth project, the construction of a natural gas pipeline. This also holds true for "the struggle of the youth brigades for the fulfillment of the national economic plan and the requirements of scientific technical progress." He said that it is an "undeniable truth that successful youth policy depends on how possible it is to achieve the youth's attachment to the goals of the party of the worker class. During the past decades the constant political dialogue of the communists with the youth, and its promotion, solidly forged the unity of the youth and the party, the unity of youth and socialism."

PROTESTANT BRANCH CHURCH HOLDS SYNOD MEETING

DW051017 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] A special meeting of the fifth synod of the GDR Evangelical Church of the Union will be held at Stephanusstiftung in Berlin-Weissenensee today and tomorrow. The key issue of discussion at the meeting is a status report and the synod's definition of a stance on a binding federated community of the Protestant churches in the GDR.

KADAR ADDRESSES BUDAPEST PARTY COMMITTEE

LD050032 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] This afternoon Janos Kadar visited the Budapest party committee where Laszlo Marothy briefed him on the everyday problems of the capital and its development in recent years. Marothy then went on to say:

[Begin recording] What is it that occupies people these days? Since public opinion is lively, extremely lively, outstandingly so in recent times, I will talk only about topical issues. I can safely say that half of the inhabitants of the capital -- and I might not be mistaken if I say that it is actually more than that -- are occupied by questions pertaining to housing construction, management and maintenance. This can be described basically as a question concerned with the rise in rents. The sphere of the organization of small producers evokes very great interest, but I do not wish to go into the extreme aspects of this. In this respect the capital occupies a special role in as much as people of all opinions -- from supporters to opponents -- can be found here. However, very little of substance can be found in this area as yet, very little that could lend itself to assessment. It appears to be a very simple issue but, particularly at the weekends the inhabitants of our capital are occupied by the question of the supply of bread; this has become a central issue here.

If I had to describe the situation in general and fully, I could say that the general situation of the capital is the same as that of the country as a whole. I am not reluctant to go into detail and to say that the capital is characterized by social stability. The party's policy is being realized, and I can responsibly state that our working class, our intelligentsia, the employees, are at work on the building of the socialist society. This is the main factor, the determining factor, and even if they do not rise every morning saying we are building socialism, their deeds and thinking tend toward this direction. [end recording]

After Laszlo Marothy, the first secretaries of the 14th, 9th and 19th district party committees spoke. Then Janos Kadar rose to speak. The first secretary of the Central Committee said, among other things:

[Begin recording] Dear comrades: I would like to start by saying that I am very glad that I was able today to undertake this short program in Budapest. In my opinion it was both interesting and important. This was a rather special program today: there was something in connection with city development, I think, and the line of foreign tourism, commerce and culture was present throughout the program. Thus, we saw and heard many interesting things about people and from the people. Naturally, I am glad that an opportunity presented itself here for a little exchange of views, and I would like to greet the comrades once more and also to convey greetings on behalf of the Central Committee.

The work method of the Central Committee and of the Politburo has been touched upon. Visits to particular areas are a part of this method. I would like to mention my own particular view concerning this system of visits. I would also like to offer it for the comrades' consideration. I go out rather rarely in this way. This is connected with the obligations which derive from my post, because I follow the rule that most important in our personal work is what one has to carry out at one's place of work. I do not make any visits until I have completed that work satisfactorily. It follows from this that there is nothing more important in our work than the preparation for our sessions, the preparation of decisions and the reaching of decisions: I think that all of us here are in the same situation in this respect.

The other thing is that both in the case of the Central Committee and in my own case there are certain international obligations which I am obliged to carry out.

It is only once this is done that one can go out and about. I call the comrades' attention to this because different people have different natures, personalities and characters and have different approaches to our work, and many people, with the best intention in the world, consider real work to be out visiting the areas. Well, of course, this is terribly important and an indispensable part of our work. However, what I say is that if we do not carry out our work at our posts, then it is no good going to visit the people: we would have nothing to report. When I ask the people, however pleased they are to receive me anywhere, what scale of priorities they demand, they say that I should first carry out my tasks and then visit them. Thus, I do not merely mention this as an excuse, but also recommend it to the comrades' attention.

I have no hesitation in saying that Budapest is suitably in the focus of the attention of the Central Committee and that there is a lively relationship between the people working in the leading organs of the Central Committee and the party leaders in the capital. This is a relationship in which two-way communications are in operation. The ideas, the approach, of the Central Committee and the observations of those who work there are conveyed to the party organizations and through them to a wider public, and those experiences gained in the areas and the observations and the mood there are collected for the Central Committee.

Ideological work and practice, and their interconnections, were also touched upon here. Well, I think there is a rather well-trained company sitting here together. I am thinking here of the party schools. Well, of course, everyone has learned in his own way, just as I have learned in my own way. However, in my case the order of priorities is such that theory is subordinated to practice. It is my view that theory is born primarily of practice. (It is my experience that) theory comes out of practice. Secondly, the function of theory is to serve practice. If it does not work like this, then everything that we do in the sphere of theoretical work is empty philosophizing. Thus, the experience of the Budapest party organizations is indispensable for the work of the Central Committee.

The fact of the matter is that one-fifth of the population of our country and approximately a quarter of our party membership live and work in Budapest. This circumstance is of an order of magnitude which was a decisive influence on the life of the entire country, and for that reason lively relations with the Budapest party organizations, even in this form, are indispensable and necessary. [end recording]

Tours Budapest District

LDO42258 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 4 Mar MTI -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Workers' Party Central Committee, was acquainted with the results of town development, particularly the new cultural and tourist establishments of the inner town, District No 5 of Budapest.

The first station of the sight-seeing tour was Hotel Forum at the Pest abutment of the chainbridge. Janos Kadar, who was accompanied by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, and Zoltan Szepvolgyi, member of the HSWP Central Committee and president of the Budapest Municipal Council, was received by Minister of Internal Trade Vilmos Saghy at the hotel built mainly from Austrian loan and in cooperation with several Hungarian enterprises. He was informed on the use of Austrian credits granted to Hungary, construction works of hotels in Budapest and the country and the development of tourism.

NEPSZAVA DISCUSSES SOVIET-POLISH SUMMIT

LD041804 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 4 Mar (MTI) -- "The basic principle of Soviet-Polish relations have been laid down not exactly nowadays. Yet, what the leaders of the two countries formulated as a common position has special importance," Thursday's NEPSZAVA writes in its editorial, pointing out: The fraternal Polish people have gone through great ordeals. They found themselves confronted with the fiasco of the old leadership, demagoguery on part of "Solidarity leaders, turmoil and anarchy. They were afflicted not only by economic and political errors, but also by the political uninhibitedness of those who came to their aid in words but in fact they wanted to destroy even what they had created through long years of hard work.

"Since the imposition of the state of emergency the Poles have come to know also what the sympathy of the Western world means, if the events follow not the Washington scenario. They could not yet forget the almost understanding attitude that characterized the manifestations of several Western statesmen in the first hours after the state of emergency was declared. The Western propaganda got fierce only after Poland had turned out to be really able to cope with the anarchy and overt counter-revolution by itself.

"Gravely disappointed were the extremist American circles," the editorial goes on, "that were hopeful, even though not about cutting Poland off the socialist world but at least about having the opportunity to dismantle, on the pretext of possible military assistance, the last West European bulwarks of the detente process. Since that hope too was shattered, Washington has been trying to operate with slanders and forcing out more and more sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland through the policy of blackmailing the allies. Poland is under unprecedented economic and political pressure from the West," the editorial reads.

"In such a situation did the Jaruzelski-led Polish party and state delegation leave for Moscow where the joint communique issued also evidenced: They refuse most definitely the open blackmailing and are prepared to do everything possible to safeguard the achievements of Polish socialism. On that issue," the editorial says, "there can be no compromise or bargaining. This is reflected by the Polish determination, expressed in Moscow too, to continue to prevent every attempt at destroying the economy, creating anarchy and turmoil and changing the prevailing socio-economic system. They view the allied relationship of the two countries as an essential factor of European peace and stability and shall not allow to shake it.

"The repeated intention to defend the Helsinki process from power politics and seek ways of diminishing tensions and enhancing European security at fair negotiations is in no contrast with the firm approach to internal and external counter-revolution. In return for all this, however, the socialist countries are not willing to make concessions that may weaken their system and society. The Polish-Soviet summit of Moscow has the same message to those wishing to profit from the difficult plight of the Polish people," the NEPSZAVA editorial says in conclusion.

MSZMP DELEGATION'S VISIT TO MOZAMBIQUE NOTED

LD042344 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 4 Mar (MTI) -- A delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party led by Laszlo Balla, head of the Central Committee's Economic Policy Department, paid an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique from February 27 to March 3 at the invitation of the Frelimo [Mozambique National Liberation Front] party.

The delegation was received by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Standing Committee of the Frelimo Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. They held talks with the negotiating group of Frelimo headed by Julio Zamitz Carrilho, member of the Central Committee, minister of public labour and housing and head of the Central Committee Department of Production and Commerce. The delegation saw a number of agricultural and servicing establishments.

The sides to the talks, marked by a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, informed each other on their parties' activity and reviewed topical world affairs, paying special attention to African problems. They declared support and solidarity for the Namibian people fighting for independence under the South-West African People's Organization.

They denounced the policy of South Africa's racist regime and pledged support for the South African people which, led by the African National Congress, is struggling for gaining independence and liquidating the apartheid system. Questions of boosting the friendly relations of the two parties and countries were also discussed and an accord of inter-party cooperation signed for the year 1982-1983.

THAI DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS VISIT 2-4 MAR

LD050924 Budapest MTI in English 0645 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 4 Mar (MTI) -- Invited by Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi, Ksem S. Ksevsri, Thai deputy foreign minister, paid an official visit to Hungary from March 2 till 4. He discussed with his host actual international questions and Hungarian-Thai relations. The guest met with Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Tibor Melega and was seen by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO EXPAND LEASED-SHOP SYSTEM

LD042338 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 4 Mar (MTI) -- As it has been reported at its Thursday meeting, the Hungarian Government discussed the experiences of the operation of state-owned retail outlets run by individuals under lease or contract, and took a stand for spreading these new forms of operation.

Shops run under lease or contract operate more efficiently than earlier, and their turnover increase twice or thrice as fast as that of other small outlets. The managers of these shops pay attention to adequate assortment, and the increased turnover has been achieved by employing 20 per cent less staff than earlier. Profit paid in as inclusive rate is almost twice as much as the previous profit of shops, and deficits are being eliminated.

Since January 1, 1981, it is possible to conclude contracts on private running enterprise-owned small shops and restaurants. Few people applied for such jobs, only 2,000 of the 5,000 shops offered for private operation were handed over in the first year. The number of private retailers grew about 2,000 during one year.

Greater interest is shown in small restaurants, garment, household, technical shops and tobacconist's, and smaller in groceries. Though experience shows that the 346 groceries run under contract also earn profit. Shops operating in the new form constitute four per cent of state- and cooperative-run internal trade units. More applications are expected this year. Some 5,000 contracts are to be concluded this year.

PZPR CENTRAL CONTROL COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

LD042304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Excerpts] A session of the Central Party Control Commission took place in Warsaw today. The debates were attended by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. Also present were the chairmen of the voivodship party control commissions from the whole country.

The current tasks were extensively outlined on behalf of the commission Presidium by Commission Chairman Jerzy Urbanski. He stated that the center of the commission's interest should be those elements of the problems of the seventh plenum, which concern above all the consistent observance by party members of the principles contained in the statute, and activity to consolidate the ideological and organizational unity in party ranks on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The path to this goal includes the overcoming of personal errors, which grew from the ground of opportunism of the 1970's, and the effective combating of ideological and political confusion, as well as by extending intraparty discipline.

Analyzing the reasons why our country immersed itself over the years in a crisis, the chairman of the commission stressed that the most relevant answer to this was given by the Ninth PZPR Congress which pointed out that this was a result of divergences from the universal principles of the construction of socialism and the (?violation) of economic laws.

The commission chairman then stated that the ideological and political unity of the party could be achieved only when there is unity of all its members' views on matters of the general line marked out at the ninth congress -- colloquially referred to as the line of socialist renewal.

The main task of the commission at all levels, for the present and the future, is to stand guard over the ideological and organizational unity of the party, the consistent countering of all attempts to violate the statute and undermine the line of the ninth congress.

The speaker then discussed matters connected with the moral purity of the party. He (?stressed) the fundamental significance of its regaining social credibility, and raised the issue of concern about the unequivocal ideological and political views of PZPR members.

The commission chairman reported on the activity of the commission Presidium connected with supporting the work of the appeals commissions of the ninth extraordinary party congress.

Jerzy Urbanski finally pointed out tasks connected with breaking through the neglect which occurs in relations between office and citizen -- the elimination of all cases of soullessness and bureaucratism.

Subsequently, there was a discussion lasting many hours. In it the experience of the work of the regional commissions was presented. It was stressed that new, extremely important tasks were set by the resolution of the seventh plenum of the party Central Committee.

The view was also expressed that the discussion on the draft ideological-programmatic declaration: What we are fighting for, what we are striving for, will liberate successive impulses for the revival of party activity.

At the commission plenum, Wojciech Jaruzelski, who stressed the important role of the commission in consolidating and deepening party unity, took the floor.

During the session, the commission's deputy chairman, Tadeusz Nowicki, presented a plan on the further aims of the commission. The plenum accepted this plan and adopted a decision approving the directions of the actions of the Central Party Control Commission, contained in the report by the Presidium and supplemented by motions submitted in the discussion.

The debates were summed up by Jerzy Urbanski.

PRESS CONFERENCE ON MARTIAL LAW RELAXATION

LDO42042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] A press conference was held at the Government Press Office today at which issues connected with the relaxation of martial law were addressed. The conference participants were: Col Zenon (Scinski), deputy chief commander of the Citizens' Militia; Col Hipolit Starszak, director of the Investigations Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs; Col Jerzy Zaremba, director of the Social Administrative Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs; Wacław (Harszewski), director of the Passport Office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs; and Col Tadeusz Rybik, director of the Criminal Office of the main headquarters of the Citizens' Militia.

Minister Jerzy Urban, the government press spokesman, was in the chair. At the beginning he recalled a fragment from the Sejm speech made by Prime Minister Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski concerning the systematic relaxation of the martial law regulations: nonetheless, this is dependent on complete calm in the country, and on the overcoming of the most acute economic difficulties.

Minister Jerzy Urban also recalled the interview published a few days ago with Gen Czesław Kiszczak, Politburo member and minister of internal affairs, on the subject of further relaxation of martial law.

Representatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the main headquarters of the Citizens' Militia then took the floor. Col Jerzy Zaremba, director of the ministry's social administrative department, discussed issues connected with the lifting, as of 1 March, of the ban on free movement around the country and the lifting of the requirement that vacationers, convalescents and members of group excursions have permits for being in the border zones.

The report by Col Hipolit Starszak, director of the Investigations Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, was heard with considerable interest. He said:

[Begin recording] In the interview with PAP, Minister of Internal Affairs General Kiszczak also touched upon issues concerning internment and the internees. As I recall, he pointed out that the internment of large groups of persons was canceled last Thursday and that they have been freed from the isolation centers.

I should like to raise the following point in this connection: The release of internees does not have the character of a [word indistinct]. This is because this is a process the pace and scope of which is dependent on the degree of stabilization of the life of the community, as well as on the attitudes demonstrated by the internees, by those who still remain in the isolation centers.

These two fundamental conditions, in the evaluation of each of the cases, have permitted further releases of internees recently. Between 26 February and 3 March, particularly on 26 February, in view of the fact that [words indistinct] quoted in Minister Kiszczak's interview, the internment decision has been waived for 210 more persons and they have left the internment centers.

However, I would like to say at the same time that the fact that internees have been released -- I would like to emphasize this as strongly as possible -- does not mean that it will be possible to tolerate disregard for the legal order.

As far as these matters are concerned, there has never been and there never will be any leniency, in particular under the conditions of martial law which are still binding. In this connection we would like to remind you that authorized bodies -- that is, commandants of the voivodship Citizens' Militia -- have, among other rights, the right to carry out internment. During the period I have mentioned 64 people were interned. Thanks to these decisions, the number of internees has fallen below the level of 4,000 for the first time.

I believe that this fact should be stressed, for it is, in my opinion, important, both from the point of view as far as the attitudes of the internees are concerned.

I would also like to emphasize that nobody from the prosecution organs, the departments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and other such bodies (?is exempt) from the right and the duty of legal prosecution of all cases of breaches of legal order. This law is still being enforced very consistently.

I would like to discuss one more issue which I know is a source of many controversies not only as far as the internees are concerned but also as far as other people who are asked to attend interviews at the offices of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are concerned. I am thinking here about the content of the so-called loyalty statement which both those who are being released from internment and, as I have already mentioned, also sometimes other persons, are presented with.

There are many misunderstandings regarding the content of this statement. I would like to eliminate the misunderstandings of this issue and I would like to quote this statement.

It reads as follows: I hereby declare -- and endorse this with my own signature -- that I pledge myself to closely observe the legal order in force, and in particular not to undertake any activity detrimental to the Polish People's Republic.

In my opinion -- and I think that it is not only mine -- the completely incomprehensible controversies [words indistinct] (?concerning) the signing of this kind of declaration appear to be incomprehensible, (?for) after all it is a question of an absolutely fundamental good: respecting the legal order in force and obliging oneself not to undertake activity harmful to the Polish People's Republic. I think that no citizen of our country ought to, nor can he, have any doubts concerning (?this) good, which is fundamental not only in today's condition: that pledging oneself to respect them cannot be considered as something threatening. [end recording]

The director of the Passport Office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Wacław Szarszewski, presented issues connected with trips abroad. This subject frequently recurred during today's press conference. Here is what Director Szarszewski said:

[Begin recording] [Szarszewski] Ladies and gentlemen, like my colleagues, the leadership of the Passport Office has received from the minister of internal affairs, Lieutenant General Kiszczak, an instruction to analyze in detail the possibilities for introducing relaxations in international private travel. In brief: a (?gradual movement) toward the state of affairs existing before 13 December.

At present, as far as the socialist countries are concerned -- that is, our neighbors -- we allow collective excursions, organized by travel agents and social organizations, and excursions organized by plant enterprises, institutions and offices with the framework of currency-free exchanges with our neighbors' enterprises or institutions.

We have also introduced individual trips by Polish citizens but on the basis of coupons for stays abroad purchased at travel agencies. Of course, earlier on we introduced a whole range of visiting trips which pertain to trips at the invitation of an alien, a citizen of our neighbors, or at the invitation of our own citizens who are either owners of a consular passport domiciled permanently in one of the socialist states, or citizens who reside temporarily.

I have in mind here the several thousand people employed [words indistinct] in Czechoslovakia, the GDR, and in Hungary, where at present with such an invitation families will be able to travel on visits to these [word indistinct].

As regards the dollar zone, we have been issuing permits for trips in cases of natural disasters or for important personal reasons. Since 13 December we have issued 1,191 passports for trips to the socialist countries and 1,755 for trips to the dollar zone, that is, in cases of natural disasters and important personal reasons.

[Unidentified speaker] Of course, without official ones.

[Szarszewski] Without official ones. As we have already informed you the following can leave without any restrictions: pensioners, the disabled and persons of nonproductive age.

As regards aliens from the dollar zone, visits are permitted for tourist groups from the whole world.

We are also now introducing visits by individual tourists, on condition that the person concerned will have to acquire a visa, purchase the necessary coupons in the offices of our travel agencies and exclusively use public transport. In other words, at this stage we are not allowing visits by private car.

As regards our own Polish citizens, owners of consular passports, after 15 March they will be able to visit Poland after obtaining a clause [klauzala] in our consulates or diplomatic missions of our country. Irrespective of the clause every Polish citizen who intends to return home can do so at any time -- using a non-valid passport, too.

This also includes those who have asked for political asylum and who have changed their minds and have decided to return to Poland.

The minister of internal affairs has also obliged us to arrange positively the applications to leave the country for good, submitted by the internees. We have issued instructions on this matter to all passport departments in Poland and such applications are already being dealt with, and will continue to be, according to the passport statute.

I would also like to quote you a figure which, as director of the Passport Office, I am very pleased about.

This concerns returns from abroad during the period of martial law: 41,938 of those who left the country before martial law -- who were faced with martial law abroad -- returned to the country during the period of martial law.

At present, there are about 96,000 of our citizens abroad but -- and I must stress this strongly -- on valid passports issued after 1 April and valid for a 3-year period.

Those returning daily number from 1,000 to 2,000 [end recording]

After these introductory pieces of information the journalists asked questions which were of great variety and which dealt with diverse problems. We are going to present the most interesting ones.

For example, a question was asked concerning the possibility of restoring automatic telephone connections. Colonel Zaremba replied:

[Begin recording] Automatic telecommunications are introduced by the minister of communications, in agreement with the minister of internal affairs. A number of circumstances will decide when this will (?happen). Above all, the most important and fundamental condition making the introduction of such communications possible will be harmony, security and public order. [end recording]

The next question concerned private, individual trips abroad to the dollar zone. The director of the Passport Office replied:

[Begin recording] As far as private trips without invitations, without travel agents, are concerned, such trips are not possible. [end recording]

As stated during the conference, the state of martial law has caused a decrease in the number of common crimes. The militia has uncovered a large amount of all kinds of weapons; in some cases these were entire arsenals. The deputy chief commander of the Citizens' Militia, Col Zenon (Scinski), is speaking.

[Begin recording] From 13 December to 27 February, the Citizens' Militia seized a total of 676 firearms. These included 4 machineguns, 108 rifles, 30 automatic pistols, 158 pistols and revolvers, 143 shotguns, 64 sporting weapons, and as many as 186 items of home made weapons.

The following were also seized: almost 31,000 items of various kinds of ammunition, 107 kgs of explosive material, 361 detonators, 40 grenades, 186 artillery shells, 7 mines, 14 explosive devices and 3 kgs of plastic explosives. This is a considerable amount, particularly in relation to the [word indistinct] revealed in 1981. [end recording]

During the press conference questions were also asked about the activity of foreign intelligence on our territory. The director of the Investigation Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Colonel Starszak, recalled the recent press conference on this subject and added:

[Begin recording] We continue to note enormous interest on the part of foreign (?subversive) services in the situation here. The (?militia) discovers examples every day (?which) clearly document this. [end recording]

The director of the Passport Office (?again) answered a question. The question was: How many of the internees have applied to the authorities for permission to leave the country for good? The director answered:

[Begin recording] I know from reports from the voivodships that we have a dozen or so applications from internees for departure from Poland. These are in the form either of telephone inquiries or handwritten applications. On the other hand I have no documentation; that is, the necessary questionnaire and other documents, and therefore must defer this matter to possibly a future meeting.

I can repeat that the passport departments have the duty to examine these issues as a matter of urgency and deal with them. [end recording]

PRESS SPOKESMAN REBUFFS SLANDER, INTERFERENCE

AU041547 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Feb 82 p 2

[PAP interview with Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman: "The Willful Distortion of the Image of the Situation in Poland" -- capitalized passages published in boldface; date and place not given]

[Text] THE IMAGE OF POLAND IN THE WORLD IS TO A LARGE EXTENT BEING SHAPED BY FOREIGN JOURNALISTS REPORTING ON OUR AFFAIRS. WHETHER THAT IMAGE IS TRUE OR DISTORTED FREQUENTLY DEPENDS ON THEIR GOOD OR BAD WILL. THIS WAS THE SUBJECT DISCUSSED BY A PAP REPORTED WITH JERZY URBAN, THE GOVERNMENT PRESS SPOKESMAN.

[Question] You have sharply criticized Western journalists for conveying various gossip from Poland slandering our authorities. Have their reports now become more reliable?

[Answer] The cases vary. There are journalists who send more reliable reports from Poland, but there are others whom their editorial boards presumably expect to lie. I will gladly show you the mechanism to raise an international scandal out of nothing. ON 18 FEBRUARY OUR NEWSPAPERS REPORTED ON A MILITIA ACTION UNDER THE CODENAME "THE CALM." THE PURPOSE OF THE ACTION WAS TO FIGHT VARIOUS CRIMES AND OFFENSES. IN PARTICULAR, IT WAS AIMED AGAINST PROFITEERS, DIVES, STILLS, BURGLARS AND SO FORTH. ALL THAT WAS REPORTED AND SPECIFIED BY PAP. In line with its reporting regulations, the militia published a great many figures, including the number of persons "detained and taken to militia stations." The number of such persons amounted to 3,500. In addition, there were 99,000 persons who were identified, 29,000 given lectures, and so forth.

The Citizens' Militia also reported the "detentions" of 252 suspected offenders and 119 suspects sought previously. Thus, speaking plainly, all over the country there were 371 arrested persons. On the other hand, the affairs of 3,500 persons were settled at militia stations, and not in private houses or in the street. Anyone can see that those variations in militia behavior were not startling at all.

BUT LOOK WHAT HAPPENED. BY A STRANGE COINCIDENCE, THE GREATEST WESTERN PRESS AGENCIES WITH WORLDWIDE COVERAGE, SUCH AS AFP, REUTER, UPI AND AP, PUBLISHED THE ELECTRIFYING NEWS ABOUT A NEW WAVE OF ARRESTS IN POLAND, arrests in principle political. That wave allegedly engulfed at a strike 3,500 persons, or more than the total number of persons arrested under martial law since the time it was imposed.

Dean Fischer, spokesman of the U.S. Department of State, took the floor immediately and on behalf of the American Government declared that the mass arrests in Poland were a new manifestation of intensive repressions which disavowed the Polish Government's statements about the progress made in normalizing our country's life, and which distinctly justified U.S. policy with regard to Poland.

The posture taken by the American Government was immediately noted in Madrid, and it stimulated anti-Polish attacks at the international CSCE conference. And all that happened for the only because people breaking the law were taken to Citizens Militia stations, that the results of that action were summed up and that PAP published those results.

[Question] Are you helpless against the publication of such nonsense?

[Answer] Of course I told representatives of those agencies that they were tendentiously distorting the facts. They pleaded to have misunderstood the figure 3,500. Well, it was a simple mistake. HOWEVER, THE FACT IS STRANGE THAT THE SAME MISTAKE WAS COMMITTED AT THE SAME TIME BY ALL MAJOR WESTERN PRESS AGENCIES AND THAT NONE OF THEIR WARSAW CORRESPONDENTS TRIED TO CHECK THE REPORT. BUT STRANGEST WAS THE FACT THAT THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT'S SPOKESMAN DEFINED A POLICY PURSUED BY THAT WORLD POWER WITH REGARD TO OUR COUNTRY ON THE BASIS OF SUCH A LITTLE MISTAKE.

Indeed, later on some agencies rectified the report, but in an inconspicuous or indirect way. However, Mr Fischer did not rectify anything. That is how Western public opinion about Poland is being molded and what premises some government use in shaping anti-Polish policy.

[Question] Was it an isolated or typical case?

[Answer] A typical one. At the same time some Western correspondents reported the slanderous humbug about continuing arrests among the clergy in Poland and about alleged preparations for an even larger wave of arrests. They also reported about some forged loyalty declarations made by priests and allegedly circulated by our authorities. I invited a group of Western correspondents. I ASKED THEM TO EXPLAIN WHAT LOYALTY DECLARATIONS, FALSE OR TRUE, DID THEY MEAN, BECAUSE NO ONE ASKED THE PRIESTS TO SIGN ANY DOCUMENT OF THAT KIND. THEY WERE UNABLE TO GIVE ME ANY EXPLANATION OF THAT. I assured them that there were no arrests whatsoever among the clergy and, of course, no one was preparing anything of that kind.

They heard a similar rectification from a representative of the Episcopate. To substantiate the point, I told them that, since the imposition of martial law, there was only one single case of the arrest of a priest for a politically motivated offense, that he was now tried, that the church authorities were watching the trial and had an access to the defendant, and so forth.

AS A RESULT OF THAT, THE WESTERN PRESS DID NOT DISPLAY ANY HEADLINE SUCH AS "THE WAVE OF ARRESTS AMONG PRIESTS IN POLAND WAS AN BLATANT LIE." WHAT IT PUBLISHED WAS ONLY THE NEWS THAT IN POLAND A PRIEST WAS ARRESTED AND THAT HIS TRIAL WAS IN PROGRESS. IN OTHER WORDS, IT PUBLISHED A PARTIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE NONSENSE CIRCULATED PREVIOUSLY. THIS IS WHAT THE OBJECTIVISM AND LOVE FOR TRUTH -- A VIRTUE IN WHICH THE WESTERN PRESS TAKES PRIDE -- LOOKS LIKE. They scribble in line with theses set in advance and try at any price to find illustrations for them, and very little abhor untrue facts. In that case, their obvious point was to set our state at loggerheads with the church.

[Question] Did the American spokesman, Dean Fischer, also speak about the alleged arrests among the priests?

[Answer] He probably did not. I do not know anything about that. But, apparently as the party most concerned, he was the first to participate in the discussion on the theses published by the Committee for Trade Unions under the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic with regard to the future of trade unions in Poland. He advised the Polish Government to discuss those issues with the church and Solidarity leadership. He also noted that the Polish Government had no proper subject to discuss with the church. HE ENDED HIS PRONOUNCEMENT WITH THE LIGHT THREAT THAT SHOULD SOLIDARITY LEADERS BE DEPRIVED OF ANY SIGNIFICANT ROLE, MR FISCHER WOULD DISLIKE THAT.

IF I, AS THE POLISH GOVERNMENT'S SPOKESMAN, SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE, FOR EXAMPLE, THAT THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SHOULD WITHOUT FAIL DISCUSS AFFAIRS CONCERNING URBAN SOCIAL POLICY WITH THE LEADERSHIP OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES AND, MOREOVER, THAT I DEEMED IT NECESSARY FOR THE WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATION TO DISCUSS THE NEGRO PROBLEM WITH THE BAPTIST CHURCH, AND THAT I DID NOT LIKE SO MUCH THE OTHER SUBJECTS POSSIBLY DISCUSSED BY THEM -- DO YOU KNOW WHAT WOULD HAVE HAPPENED? A physician would have waited for me just behind the door of the conference hall.

[Question] What do you mean?

[Answer] What I mean is that the governments of various countries, and thus also their spokesman, differ in their views on the authority to interfere in the domestic affairs of the other states.

VISITING U.S. CONGRESSMEN MEET GUCWA, OTHERS

LD042046 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] A group of congressmen led by David Obey, member of the Democratic Party and the Congressional Budget Committee, has arrived in Warsaw at the initiative of the Americans.

The American visitors paid a visit to the Sejm. The delegation of the Congress House of Representatives was received by Stanislaw Gucwa, speaker of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic. The talks dealt with the work of the Sejm and in particular with the statutes being prepared in connection with the economic reform. The American delegation consists of seven congressmen who are members of the Democratic and Republican Parties. They represent congressional committees on the budget, finances, budget estimates and on the merchant marine and fisheries. Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wleczak took part in the talks.

Vice Premier Jerzy Ozdowski has also received the congressmen from the United States. The talks were devoted to matters pertaining to aid from American charity organizations for Poland.

Stanislaw Mlekodaj, deputy minister of health and social welfare, took part in the meeting.

The members of the American delegation also visited the Ministry of Finance. Financial matters between the two countries were discussed during talks with Witold Bien, first deputy minister of finance.

DEPUTY MINISTER DLUGOSZ CRITICIZES U.S. PRESSURE

LDO41050 Warsaw PAP in English 0837 GMT 4 Mar 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Mar (PAP) -- Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers Stanislaw Dlugosz sharply criticized U.S. policy of using Poland's indebtedness as an instrument of political pressure and threats to apply "credit weapon" against Poland, and also declared changes in the structure of industrial production.

In an interview for ZYCIE WARSZAWY he said:

"In the situation when official U.S. circles call to use the credit weapon we must draw certain conclusions from the past.

"It is perhaps an unprecedented fact in bilateral relations of countries cooperating with one another that an official document elaborated by the Department of State and the Treasury Department states in plain terms that credit policy must be taken advantage of by Western countries as an instrument of pressure on Poland and the USSR, inducing us to change our internal policy. This sets before us the task of changing the structure of industrial production in such a way so that we could base it above all on our own resources.

"To a greater extent we shall obtain raw materials from socialist countries as well as in developing countries.

"An important task, which is now being elaborated, is a geographical reorientation of our cooperation with abroad, aimed at an expansion of cooperation with socialist countries and developing ones.

"As regards developed capitalist countries, a moderation in credit policy, and our will of openness towards exchange and cooperation will depend on a parity of benefits not only: In a short term but also in a longer run," Stanislaw Dlugosz said.

ZSL'S MALINOWSKI REPORTS ON VISIT TO MOSCOW

LDO42126 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] A session of the ZSL Supreme Committee Secretariat has been held. Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, delivered a report on the course and results of the visit by the party and state delegation headed by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski to Moscow. The talks which were conducted with Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders were held in an atmosphere of sincerity, openness and mutual respect and understanding. The further deepening and expansion of all-round cooperation which will help a way to be found out of the socioeconomic crisis of our country will be a result of the visit.

The Secretariat of the ZSL Supreme Committee highly appraised the course and effects of the Polish-Soviet talks.

Later in the session the ZSL Supreme Committee Secretariat discussed a concept for setting up a social fund in the countryside. The Secretariat voiced its support for subjecting the draft fund to general discussion in organizations and echelons of the ZSL.

NEWSMEN VISIT LENIN STEELWORKS IN KRAKOW

LD042136 Warsaw PAP in English 2035 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Mar (PAP) -- Today was the first day of a visit paid to Krakow by a numerous group of several dozen foreign newsmen accredited to Poland who visited the Lenin Steelworks and met representatives of the metallurgical combine's administration and party leadership as well as former trade union activists.

While in the Lenin Steelworks newsmen were particularly interested in the events which occurred in the works after the introduction of martial law and -- as it was proved -- unbelievable rumours connected with them concerning metallurgists who were supposedly injured or even killed during the intervention of law-enforcement forces. As it is known during that intervention on last December 16, in the combine there were some 14,000 people: some of them were operation plants working continuously, [word indistinct] staged a sit-in strike. The operation by law-enforcement forces did not result in any casualties. Two persons were arrested and nineteen interned earlier; ten of those nineteen have already been released. No one has been dismissed from work after December 13. Newsmen were also attracted by the visible absence of soldiers and militiamen in the steelworks and around them.

Marian Zak, ex-chairman of the National Section of Pensioners and Retired Employees of the Solidarnosc union, said that future trade unions should focus on social activity and establishing conditions for good and honest work. Trade union activity cannot be contrary to the principles of our political system.

Kazimierz Miniur; PUWP Central Committee member and first secretary of the steelworks largest party organization in Poland (6,401 members including 68 percent blue collar workers), said: "We leave the future of trade unions to be decided by the crew. The to-date course of discussion makes us suppose that future trade unions will be operating in a branch system and will deal mainly with social and workers affairs. We do not divide our crew into members of the party and the Solidarnosc union which affiliated 90 percent of all our employees. Our crew is one. There is no underground organization acting in the combine either."

"The party which after August was deserted in the combine by 1,400 members. After last December by 400 members, has to further gain and strengthen its credibility through concrete actions", Kazimierz Miniur said and added "the party organization in the steelworks used to be and still is -- similarly as (the) whole of Krakow -- for the democratization of relations within the party."

STOCKHOLM RADIO REPORTS KURON WHEREABOUTS

LD041922 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 4 Mar 82

[From the "Radio Magazine" program]

[Text] For the first time we have now heard something about how the most strictly guarded prisoners in Poland live, the prisoners in Block 4 of Bialoleka prison outside Warsaw. There are held those who are considered to be the most dangerous to the military regime because of their courage and their ability to agitate and organize. This block is totally isolated from the rest of the prison and is strictly guarded. Even so, a letter has come from there. It is dated 3 February and addressed to [name indistinct], the only member of the Polish Sejm to vote against the decision to legalize the military rule. The letter was smuggled out of Poland through unknown ways.

The letter, sent by prisoners in another part of Bialoleka, reports that the windows of the cells in Block 4 are constantly covered and the prisoners are consequently living in semidarkness. The block is totally without running water.

As far as we know, the letter states, 14 people are held there. Among those mentioned -- whose fate was unknown until now -- are Jacek Kuron, the leader of KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and Janusz Onyszkiewicz, Solidarity's press spokesman. Andrzej Gwiazda, Walesa's closest colleague during the August 1980 rebellion and an advocate of revolution with the aim of overthrowing the communist system, is also there. So is historian Bronislaw Geremek, the long-missing chairman of Solidarity's scientific council, who has been pointed out by the official Polish mass media as the strategist behind the union's alleged counter-revolutionary plans. Geremek has also been attacked in anti-semitic tones; this is an expression of the attempts within certain groups of the PZPR to once again link the opposition to theories of anti-semitic conspiracies.

We can certainly presume that all 14 will be faced with what is called the offer to leave Poland once and for all. The alternative probably would be unemployment and expulsion from society, which in practice would make a tolerable life difficult, if not impossible.

The end of the letter is an expression of the feeling of injustice among all those interned. We are not writing, they say, in the hope of improving our own position, which is a consequence of the violation of law with the knowledge of the members of the Sejm. But we think that our information will deprive the members of the possibility of avoiding their self-evident responsibility for the prevailing situation by pleading ignorance.

PAPER REPORTS LUKASIK CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADDRESS

AU031755 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26 Feb 82 p 4

[Speech by Brigade Gen Edward Lukasik, PZPR Central Committee member and Air Force deputy commander in charge of political affairs, at the 25 February session of the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum]

[Excerpts] Comrades, as a result of the difficult, but only possible and correct decision, on 13 December 1981 the armed forces were entrusted with historic and responsible tasks arising from the essence of martial law.

That decision was adopted with Poland in mind.

As life has proved, martial law has restricted the adversary's destructive activities and provided favorable conditions for emerging from the deep economic crisis, for consolidating the party and for invigorating its activity.

This is why I cannot share the view voiced here by some comrades that martial law has allegedly hampered the functioning of the party, restricted its role and authorities.

Comrades, as previous speakers correctly noted, martial law has provided a kind of cover for party activities, conditions for normal work. In a sense, it has removed from it the odium for unpopular although necessary decisions such as the price reform.

And that is good, comrades; that is the way things should be. The party needs time and calm now to gather strength to carry out the program traced by the ninth congress for renewal. For this reason, in my opinion, what the party needs now are not big meetings and interminable discussions, but vigorous work at the grassroots, in unit and basic party organizations. It needs frank party conversations in the smallest party cells on which it is based. Martial law has precisely provided such conditions.

Soldiers, and particularly party members in uniform, have been entrusted with the most difficult tasks arising from the decision of the Military Council of National Salvation. They are carrying them out with a feeling of great responsibility. They are discharging soldiers' duties on the most difficult posts. They are participating in the activities of local operational groups and many other teams. In line with the developments and in close cooperation with the forces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, they are effectively protecting the state's land, sea and air borders and key production enterprises, and guaranteeing order and safe labor.

We often ask ourselves: What explains such an attitude of the soldiers? As a figure in military uniform, I would like to say that it was in particular due to the fact that, guided in practice by the Leninist norms for internal party life, the party in the armed forces has preserved its ideological and organizational unity, discipline and the ability of offensive action. The party is the soul of the army in its present shape and quality.

While some communities were corroded by the crisis and while their political conditions evidently deteriorated, we in the armed forces resisted those destructive processes. That was repeatedly stated from this platform by uniformed members of the central authorities, and that has been confirmed, as is apparent, by life itself.

The fact that many soldiers are joining the party while accomplishing the most difficult tasks and while standing, as it were, in the front line, is symbolic.

We are guided by a feeling of great responsibility for the destinies of the country, by a perfect awareness of internal and external factors which brought about the present situation. We vigilantly watch the multiplying attempts at antistate and antiparty -- and thus essentially anti-Polish -- moves aimed at provoking social disturbances.

In leaflets, slogans and whispered propaganda, the adversary calls for passive resistance, for disregarding martial law, and for organizing silent and, occasionally, even openly hostile demonstrations.

Now he has also aimed the edge of his subversive propaganda against the armed forces. He is trying to hit what is most sensitive, an important element of the inviolable structure of the socialist state.

He is trying to undermine the traditional link of the army with the public, to set them at variance.

We must resolutely oppose those perfidious moves. Under the conditions of the army, we are doing that very effectively.

Highly indignant is the fact that those ideological acts draw their inspiration from the tasteless anti-Polish campaign.

It is quite easy to see links between the activity of antisocialist elements in the country and the centers of imperialist political subversion abroad, among which a particular role belongs, as ever, to Radio Free Europe.

Comrades, the key to settling pressing problems in Poland is primarily in the hands of our party. The effectiveness of action depends in its turn on the ideological and moral values of party members and on their unity of action.

Last but not least -- and in somewhat longer terms -- success depends on persistence in building in the state the uniform and consistent front of ideological education, particularly of the younger generation.

Not only the enterprise, the army and the party organization, but also the family home, the school and youth organizations must cooperate in that education mission. However, recent months have revealed many disturbing phenomena in the youth milieu. Omissions in youth education have become apparent. The avalanche of destructive propaganda and internal counterrevolution coupled with the imperialist apparatus of psychological warfare fell on the young people. Under such circumstances, young people must be immediately offered a program for positive activity. It must be a program for them, they should implement it and enjoy its benefits. Thus let us list among our most important current tasks the struggle for youth -- for those at enterprises, in workers' dormitories and in classrooms. Let us effectively protect them against the opponents of socialism and their influence. Poland exists with youth and through youth, because the values of the younger generation and their ardor entitled them to an active role in shaping the country's future.

Comrades, the statutes are a structure bearing party unity. The effectiveness of our activity depends on full respect for them and on their observation.

Party unity is currently of particular importance. This is why no deviation from the general line and the party statutes, even the slightest, must be tolerated. Meanwhile, the fires of various orientations are smoldering and spreading confusion. Still audible is the echo of extrastatutory structures which, in the renewal passion, frequently revised the tested principles and utilized ideological eclecticism. Objectively speaking, those profiting by it were the opponents of the party, inspired by special anticommunist centers, and the opponents of socialism in Poland.

Party members in the armed forces fully identify themselves with and back the program presented to the public by Comrade Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Central Committee first secretary, on 13 December 1981 and 25 January 1982. I would also like, on behalf of members of the central authorities who are representing the party organization in the armed forces at the present plenum, to express full approval and support for the assessments and tasks set forth in the Politburo report. That support has been practically manifested in high moral and political unity, discipline and responsiveness, as well as being confirmed in exemplary service at every military post.

POLITBURO MEMBER ROMANIK INTERVIEWED ON MINING

AU041523 Warsaw SZTANDAR MŁODYCH in Polish 26-28 Feb 82 p 4

[Marian Twarog interview with Jerzy Romanik, Politburo member and chairman of the PZPR Central Committee's Mining Committee, on mining matters -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] On 16 February the third meeting of the PZPR Central Committee's Mining Committee took place. This time the committee occupied itself with the current sociopolitical situation among miners.

[Answer] Yes, during this meeting, to which we invited secretaries of party committees in mines and of mining work enterprises, we discussed the political situation in the mines. After the declaration of martial law, the firm majority of miners proceeded to work normally and showed understanding for the seriousness of the situation and for the need to work steadily. Nevertheless, in 16 mines Solidarity extremist forces succeeded in organizing sit-in strikes. This was the result of numerous extremist groups terrorizing the miners into striking. However in the majority of the striking mines, we managed to settle the strikes by political methods, thanks to the political, propaganda and organizational activities of party organizations and administrations. Only in six mines were the strikes dealt with by peacekeeping forces.

[Question] And what is the situation now?

[Answer] I must say that right now the political situation in the mines varies, but is good on the whole. Our miners have adapted themselves to the surely difficult martial law situation more quickly than workers in other trades. This is particularly the result of the general discipline which always prevails in mining and also of the dedicated work by the party activists, supervisors and administration. And we did not have to wait long for the results.

[Question] It is generally considered that miners have got it good in any case, that they are earning huge sums....

[Answer] The opinion has arisen in the country that miners earn a lot. But this is not true at all. If we consider a 5-day week, this will show that the miners do not even fit into the list of the five best-paid trades in the country.

Only their Saturday earnings raise their average pay. However, in order for mining to be attractive, earnings and other miners charter services alone are not enough. In order to stabilize the miners, to attract young people to the job and as a result of this to maintain the established level of extraction, the most important matter today is housing construction. We know how seriously behind we are in this matter. It is enough to say that the 13,000 apartments for miners which have been planned for this year only just cover the arrears we have had from previous years. The mines have a considerable building potential at their disposal. Unfortunately, it is never fully exploited, like for example in my coaimine of "Siemianowice." However, in accordance with the regulations, the possibility of miners obtaining a cooperative apartment with a minimum waiting period has decreased, for at present completed apartments are being allocated mainly to long-standing members of cooperatives.

[Question] We spoke about getting young people for work in mining, but at present no one is being taken on for work in a mine. So how is it really: Do we need new miners or not?

[Answer] Right now we do not. We even have an excess of well over 25,000 people in relation to the present organizational system and the level of extraction we have achieved. But when the mines begin to work 6 days and the miners 5, we will have to employ new miners. It is all right as long as we do not make the same mistake as in the past and take on just anybody. We know that we even took on those who had no room left for an employment stamp in their identity cards. The fact that today we are not taking on miners generally and we do not accept every miner is dictated by the necessity of putting echelon matters in order once and for all. The road to a career in mining should be via mining school. Besides, even if we wanted to take on new miners now, we would not have anywhere to place them. We cannot make the same mistake we made in the past and build more workers hostels. This is neither an optimum nor temporary solution, that is why the only chance is housing construction.

[Question] At the beginning of September last year, you attended a meeting with the leadership of the chief administration of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth and youth activists from mines, during which solutions were sought to the question: What can young people do for mining? I remember that you did not appraise these propositions too highly. You said that words alone will not achieve anything, not even the most stirring ones, and that everyone has a formula, but there is no solution. In November there was to be a further such meeting with you taking part.

[Answer] I do not suppose it took place, because I did not get an invitation. However, what I said then has lost none of its significance and not only concerning youth organizations. That is why I see here a particularly important role for party organizations. They should inspire young people more, but not lead them by the hand; they should treat them as partners and as their closest backers.

[Question] A party prep school? Young people do not want it!

[Answer] No, I am not saying "Wait, you will come in after us," I am speaking about partnership. This is not the youth it used to be, whom one could win over with anything. That is why we must approach the idea of cooperation with the youth associations with all due seriousness and propose the kind of tasks that would calm the ambitions of young people. But the organization itself must create the right climate in the mine. We cannot have the sort of situation where up to now nothing was being done, and then all of a sudden people want to tackle something big. First we have to attract these young people to us. Where there existed good cooperation between the party organization and the youth organization, there are today definite effects; young people mean something in social circles and know how to prove themselves.

[Question] What are the most important tasks facing the party organizations right now?

[Answer] During the last mining committee meeting, we recognized as the most important task the consolidation of party ranks around those matters which are essential to miners. It is not merely a question of the party organization deciding on everything that goes on in a mine, that is what the mine administration is there for; yet one cannot stand in the wings and passively observe everything. The party organization's role should be to discreetly yet resolutely inspire activity and to care about the interests of workers, and it must be particularly close to people. This contact with the miners in particular is a condition for achieving all our credibility, for it presents the possibilities of fulfilling just demands at a fast pace, so to speak. Of course these cannot be mere slogans. Today we are no longer getting through to anyone with slogans, especially to such a sensible class of people as the miners. We must not only see the value mining has for the economy and what the conditions for its development are, but we must also be able to look at these conditions from the point of view of the miners.

[Question] Where do we start?

[Answer] Whatever I say in reply, it always emerges that we should begin with the most minor matters which we have been ignoring up to now. We were interested in the miners only when they were in the mine, but once the miner went through the gate he became a stranger to us. And if we tried -- this we must learn to do -- to solve these petty yet disturbing problems of our miners, then we could gain their trust without any great speeches and rebuild our credibility. What use is it if I have pretty slogans displayed in a showcase, when for several months I have been unable to arrange with the administration the repair of a leaking roof?

Somewhere along the way, among all these great slogans that the world is for work and that everything is for working people, we lost our ability to deal with these minor matters. If the party does not listen to the voice of the people and meet their demands by means of intelligent work, it will be difficult to act. If we are unable to correlate political and ideological problems with social and economic matters, we will not gain public trust and support, and we will not rebuild the party's authority -- and once the party held really high authority among the workers class. Only the mistakes made during previous years, when we began to make use of slogans and when our activity was restricted to words, resulted in us losing our trust. And we had an exceptional chance, a chance which will probably not repeat itself. So right now we must start from scratch, all the richer for our experiences. Only by means of intelligent activity for the sake of widely-conceived workers interests can we regain this trust.

RZECZPOSPOLITA REPORTS ON 'MINER'S CHARTER'

PM041611 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 19 Feb 82 p 6

[Albin Mironczuk report: "Laws and Regulations -- The Miner's Charter"]

[Text] A so-called miner's charter, that is, a legal document determining special privileges for mining industry employees, has become effective as from 1 February 1982. In fact, however, it is not a question of conceding any "special privileges" to the miners but of ensuring for them rights consistent with the type and nature of the work involved. Therefore, the term "privileges" should be understood as an expression of public recognition and as a continuation of traditional wording going back as far as 1949.

The special rights mentioned in the charter included: honorary rights; some specified wage benefits; shorter working hours and longer rest leave, that is, priority with respect to the right to rest; and benefits of a social nature including some with respect to retirement and other pensions.

This means that the charter determines all rights except those which require legal regulations such as rights concerning matters relating to retirement and other pensions.

Special rights for miners have a long tradition in our legal system. The Council of Ministers resolution of 30 November 1949 with respect to special privileges for miners was the first act in this sphere, and the Council of Ministers decree of 30 December 1981 concerning special privileges for people working for the mining industry -- the miner's charter -- published in Dziennik Ustaw No. 2, 1982, was the most recent act. The fact that the Council of Ministers has published a decree, that is, an act issued on the basis of a law, means that the legal importance of miners' rights has been increased.

To Whom Does The Charter Apply?

To all sections of the mining industry and all categories of workers. Only the amount and extent of the payments involved may differ. In fact, the charter concerns all workers in:

1. All mines producing hard and brown coal, filling sand, rock salt, ores, metals, fire clay, precious clay, barites, anhydrites, kaolins, magnesites, gypsum, dolomites, quartzites and sulfur
2. Enterprises engaged in mining work in mines mentioned under point 1
3. Mine surveying and lifesaving bodies
4. Mining construction and assembly enterprises and mining supply, sale and transport enterprises
5. Organizational units directly supervising work in positions determined by relevant ministers after consultation with the minister of labor, wages and social affairs.

To a limited extent, the rights mentioned in the miner's charter apply to employees of mining superintending and technical offices, the mining machinery industry, scientific, research and planning units in the mining industry and mining schools. The chairman of the Council of Ministers may decide to apply the miner's charter to some other organizational units.

Honorary Rights

They include: the designation of miner's day, prizes given in this connection, mining grades and priority with respect to the granting of state orders and decorations. The last point has been regulated by a legal code which is to be slightly revised.

It is stated in the charter that miner's day, which will be a holiday, is to be celebrated every 4 December. In connection with it workers belonging to the above-mentioned categories (points 1-5) will be entitled to a bonus equal to their monthly wages (worked out in the same way as the amount due for rest leave periods). The remaining workers are to be entitled to 1 day's pay, for rest leave.

A system of miner's grades will apply to all workers from miner trainee to the director general of the mining industry. Miner's grades are not to be conferred automatically. Their conferment is to depend on the position held in the mining profession, performance of duties connected with that profession, possession of appropriate education and work experience, performance of great services to the mining industry and a correct ideological and moral stance. People holding mining grades will be entitled to wear ceremonial and service miner's iniforms with badges denoting their grade.

Miners who have worked underground for 25 years without reproach and without interruption will receive miner's swords. In special cases miner's swords will be given after 15 years of irreproachable face work.

The charter has resolved two essential matters, that is, it has determined the amount of special remuneration, anniversary awards and retirement (pension) compensation.

For instance, special remuneration is to amount to:

1. In the case of face workers -- from 20 percent of their basic wages for people employed for 1 month to 60 percent of basic wages for people employed for 15 years.
2. In the case of people working in processing enterprises in mines' technological sectors -- from 15 percent of basic wages for people employed for 1 year to 40 percent of basic wages for people employed for 15 years.
3. In the case of other workers employed on the surface -- from 10 percent of basic wages for people employed from 1 year to 25 percent for people employed for 15 years.

This remuneration has been exempted from compensatory tax.

A system of rating length of service very advantageous to employees has been devised. Whenever the length of service is being determined all periods of employment -- with the exception of periods ended with the termination of a work agreement without notice through the fault of the worker involved (Article 52, Paragraph 1 of the Labor Code) or with the expiry of a work agreement as a result of abandonment of work by the employee (Article 65 of the Labor Code) -- will be taken into account.

The amounts of anniversary awards have been determined as follows:

1. For 15 years of work -- 75 percent of monthly remuneration
2. For 20 years of work -- 100 percent
3. For 25 years of work -- 150 percent
4. For 30 years of work -- 200 percent
5. For 35 years of work -- 250 percent
6. For 40 years of work -- 300 percent
7. For 45 years of work -- 350 percent
8. For 50 years of work -- 400 percent

The decree does not include any more specific instructions with respect to the determination of length of service with a view to anniversary prizes, and it is therefore necessary to apply in this connection the principles stated in Council of Ministers Resolution No. 138 of 22 September 1978 with respect to the determination of work periods and other periods on which the acquirement of the right to an anniversary award depends and of the principles on which the calculation and payment of these awards are to be based.

Furthermore, employees of long standing in the mining industry are entitled:

1. After 25 years, to a commemorative watch
2. After 25, 35 and 50 years respectively, to bronze, silver and gold badges and diplomas.

In this category of rights should also be included retirement compensation amounting to 3 months, remuneration, which should not, however, exceed the sum of Z50,000.

Working Time and Rest Leave

Working time regulations are to be based on the same principles as previously. This means that as far as employees working in deep mines are concerned, all Saturdays are to be free, in addition to Sundays, holidays and 4 December.

These workers are to work 7.5 hours per 24 hours, 37.5 hours per week and 5 days per week. In the case of workers working underground under especially arduous or noxious conditions working hours are to be reduced to 6 or 7 hours per 24 hours.

The above-mentioned principles are also to be valid with respect to employees of enterprises engaged in work for the mining industry and in assembly work at deep mines underground.

Workers employed on the surface at deep mines in mining operations and those engaged in other work connected with safeguarding those operations -- in particular, safeguarding the continuity of the technological process -- as well as administration and office workers are to work 8 hours per 24 hours, 40 hours per week and 5 days per week.

Wherever the above-mentioned regulations are implemented, the requirements ensuing from the militarization of enterprises will be taken into account.

Special miners' rights also concern rest leave, which is to be increased by granting additional leave in accordance with the following principles:

Workers employed in mines in face work underground and workers supervising operations underground as well as workers employed by processing enterprises in the technological sector of mines are to be entitled to additional paid rest leave with the proviso that the joint amount of basic and additional leave is to be.

1 -- 21 working days after 1 year of work and

2 -- 25 working days after 5 years of work.

This means, for instance, that whenever a worker is normally entitled after 1 year to leave amounting to 14 working days, additional leave is to amount to 7 working days. It follows that the amount of additional leave is to depend on the amount of basic leave which in turn is to depend on the length of employment and education in addition to primary education.

Furthermore, the following principle must be respected: After 5 years workers belonging to other categories of employees working underground are to be entitled to a total of 18 days leave. Workers who receive disability pensions as a result of an accident at work or occupational disease are to be entitled to a total of 15 days leave provided they have been employed for more than 1 year and less than 3 years. In fact, leave of this kind is to be increased by 1 day compared with the amount of leave stated in the "statute book" with respect to workers with primary education only. Any worker educated to a higher than primary level is to be, as a rule, entitled to longer "statute book" leave. In addition, after 3 years satisfactory work underground, workers will be entitled to a monetary equivalent in the form of a refund of transport expenses connected with leave.

Specific advantages with respect to leave rights are to be granted to workers employed under noxious or arduous conditions, to victims of accidents at work and to people in danger of contracting any occupational disease or already suffering either from such a disease or from any disease connected with the specific nature or conditions of their work even though it is not an occupational disease (a kind of disease so far not taken into consideration by labor law regulations). The decree has granted those workers the right to paid sick leave with a view to treatment in sanatoriums or preventive and remedial holidays, provided a social health service office issues a medical certificate stating that treatment in a sanatorium or remedial and preventive holidays are necessary in addition to rest leave.

Workers employed in other sectors can in principle take advantage of treatment in a sanatorium or preventive treatment holidays only during their rest leave.

Postaccident Benefits

The objective of the regulations mentioned in the charter is to safeguard as far as possible the interests of workers who may fall victim to any accident at work or occupational disease as well as those members of their families who may lose their breadwinner as a result.

In addition to benefits provided for in the regulations included in the 12 June 1975 law with respect to benefits due in the event of accident at work or occupational disease, the people involved are entitled to the following benefits:

1. Interim benefits paid out of enterprises' funds until a pension from the social security office is received
2. An invalid motor carriage for any worker employed underground who has suffered lasting injury as a result of an accident at work which has restricted his mobility
3. Death benefits equal to 6 months' wages of any worker who has died as a result of either an accident at work or an occupation disease to be paid to his family in addition to any death benefit provided for in the Labor Code.

In this sphere the decree provides for:

1. Loans for young married couples to be remitted after 5 years of absolutely satisfactory work underground -- details concerning this matter will be determined by the appropriate ministers after consultations with the minister of labor, wages and social affairs
2. Grants for educational equipment amounting to Z500 per year with respect to every child attending school for whom a family allowance is paid
3. Coal allowances in kind whose amount is to depend on the size of the family supported by the relevant workers. Appropriate ministers will determine in detail the principles governing the granting of the allowance as well as the principles to govern its implementation in the form of the payment of a monetary equivalent.

Retirement Pension Rights

In this sphere the charter refers to draft regulations which have already been submitted to the Sejm. Their objective is to gradually lower the retirement age to 50 for miners working underground. This draft plan also provides for a legal solution which would encourage miners to remain in employment after reaching retirement.

The implementation of the new version of the miner's charter will also require changes in the 17 February 1960 law on orders and decorations as well as in the Council of State Resolution of 6 January 1977 setting out in detail principles to govern the conferment of orders and decorations. As far as these matters are concerned, appropriate drafts which will amend the above mentioned regulations have already been prepared.

OBODOWSKI CHAIRS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE SESSION

LD042338 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2127 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] The new principles of running the economy arising from the economic reform which is being implemented, are coming into effect in particularly difficult conditions as far as the supplies of the raw and other materials are concerned, especially of those coming from exports.

These problems have been discussed by the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers. Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski chaired the session.

In January and February the enterprises of the processing industry did not undertake on a greater scale any effective activities aimed at the rationalization of production. Substitute production [as heard] was also undertaken to an insignificant extent.

The committee adopted decisions concerning the principles of the amendments to the profile and structure of production connected with the difficulties in supplies. The ministers committed themselves to developing activities to obtain additional orders from other countries, including, in particular, the socialist ones, for service processing, that is, processing materials from foreign trading partners.

OZDOWSKI ATTENDS POLONIA SUPREME COUNCIL SESSION

LD050926 Warsaw PAP in English 1819 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Mar (PAP) -- A number of measures, including formal-legal facilitations have been or are to be applied to boost cooperation of businessmen of Polish descent with their mother country. Cooperation with Polonia constitutes an integral element of Polish foreign policy and economic collaboration occupies an essential place in Polish contacts with Polonia abroad, it was stated at today's session of the "Polonia" Society Supreme Council, attended by Vice-Premier Jerzy Ozdowski.

New possibilities emerge for such cooperation, vice-premier [word indistinct] the meeting. Poland has production facilities which are not fully used while Polonian firms can enrich the [word indistinct] market with new products such as [word indistinct] furniture, processing industry and plant protection [word indistinct] for agriculture. Initiative [word indistinct] can contribute to harmonizing Polish economy, he said. He added that [word indistinct] acts have been or are being worked out to help encourage Polonia's (?cooperation) with this country.

This will be all the more important in the present situation as, the council stated, many Polonian businessmen may feel the effects of the economic sanctions applied against Poland in the West.

At present there are nearly 150 Polonian firms operating in Poland supplying both Polish and foreign markets. Some 100 more applications have been filed by Polish-born businessmen for permission to set up firms in Poland. It is expected that nearly 300 Polonian enterprises will operate in Poland still this year.

The weight Poland attaches to such cooperation is reflected in the establishment of the office of a government plenipotentiary for economic cooperation with Polonia, the activities of the Polish-Polonian Industrial-commercial Chamber Into-Polcom, and the Polimar Foreign Trade Society. A regular event called "Polonian economic forum", which is to be held this year, is helpful in many ways in promoting cooperation and contributing to its smooth and desired course of development.

NIK PROPOSES REVIEW OF CONSUMER REGULATIONS

LD051002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Complaints by the community about the quality of goods have become ever more widespread recently. As it turns out, the blame for this state of affairs belongs not only to the producer, but to the trade network. For, as it arises from the findings of the Supreme Control Chamber, [NIK], the trade network systematically neglects actions aimed at improving the quality of ready-made goods. In the present practice of mutual relations of the producer and trade people, the application of penalties for nonobservance by the suppliers of delivery deadlines, [word indistinct] and quality standards is rare.

The NIK proposes carrying out a review of the regulations hitherto in force concerning a range of consumer interests. Verification of the resolution of the Council of Ministers of 1973 -- which allows too much freedom in concluding agreements for the sale and deliveries and goods between the producer and trade people -- would be of fundamental significance. Also, sanctions on suppliers for not observing the conditions defined in the agreements require tightening up.

BULGARIAN JOURNAL INTERVIEWS PZPR'S WOZNIAK

AU041628 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Report on interview with Marian Wozniak, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee -- date and place not given]

[Text] Sofia, 4 Mar (BTA) -- "Every citizen should realize that how he lives will depend solely on how he works. The entire reform has been aimed at healthifying the economic thinking of the nation", said Mr Marian Wozniak, candidate-member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party in an interview for the "ANTENI" weekly. He explained the essence of the economic reform carried out at present in Poland.

Mr Wozniak pointed out as the most important part of the reform the role of the five-year plans for socio-economic development; the enterprises will become independent, self-supporting and self-managing units, ruled not administratively but with economic and financial means. Mr Wozniak stressed that the state will interfere only in some spheres as, for instance, in the production of medicines, of foodstuffs, of chemicals for agriculture, etc. which won't exceed 30 percent of the entire national production.

He stated in the interview that in January, this year a holding of the food coupons has been achieved in Poland. "We haven't promised any sharp increases in production after the introduction of the martial law, but we promised holding for the food coupons. We can say now that this has been achieved", Mr Wozniak pointed out. He said that the production drop trends have been overcome in some industrial branches. In comparison to last December the output of cement, chemicals, metallurgical products and tyres has been increased. The production of coal has been stabilized.

Mr Wozniak insists that the reform actually stimulates savings and cuts the volume of the free mass of money. He stresses that the complex and long process of stabilizing the market will take at least three years.

The secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party dwells also on the need of some corrections in the agreements Poland has with the socialist countries. He says that at present the production of more than one thousand plants has been substantially limited, while more than one hundred enterprises are even endangered by closure because of the lack of raw materials and semi-finished products from the Western countries.

It is stressed in the interview that the present discrimination measures of the imperialists against Poland make the task of achieving an independence from the West as far as the basic raw materials are concerned, the most important and topical one. Mr Wozniak is of the opinion that so far the complete opportunities for industrial cooperation between the socialist countries have not been fully explored. Mentioning the huge progress made in the development of industry in the socialist countries, he points to the possibility for Poland to take part in the cooperation links established in the carmaking industry and mechanical engineering, and to put the Polish ports to a better and fuller use.

Mr Wozniak stresses that the position of the Polish United Workers' Party is very difficult because of last year's events. "Many people were perplexed by the contraction between the nice programme and the contrary activity conducted by 'Solidarity.'"

"This trade union compelled the state to increase salaries but did nothing to increase production", stressed he. "Not everybody was aware of the political side to the activities of 'Solidarity', which proved detrimental for the country in the economic sphere."

The secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party stressed that the party members are trying to explain now to everybody that the goal of each enterprise is not to ask the highest price possible for its production in order to make up for dissipation, poor organization of work, etc., but to produce goods at lower expenditure of raw materials and energy.

"The party organizations are following from a closer distance and are controlling the introduction of the reform, paying special attention to its social aspects," Mr Wozniak concluded.

PZPR LECTURERS DISCUSS MOVEMENT'S FUTURE

LD042024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Another meeting of lecturers of the PZPR Central Committee has taken place today. Lecturers from voivodship committees were taking part. The meeting was devoted to the range of problems concerning trade unions.

Stanislaw Gabrielski, director of the Central Committee Ideoeducational Department, presented a report on the current state of the discussion on the future of the trade union movement. Assistant Professor (Wladyslaw Raezynski) talked about the history of trade union in People's Poland. Those taking part in the meeting focused their attention on those factors which are necessary for the reconstruction of trade unions which are in line with the requirements of a socialist social order and of a socialist state. In this context those taking part in the discussion spoke about the future of the trade union movement. Attention was drawn to the fact that successes in the struggle for the socialist form of the reactivated trade unions will depend to a crucial extent on processes taking place in the party, on the strengthening of its Marxist character and on tightening its bonds with the working class.

ROUNDUP OF PZPR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES 3-4 MAR

Mokrzyszczak Training Course

LD050040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Theoretical and methodical training of secretaries of PZPR committees of military districts and the armed services, military academies and tactical unions [as heard], took place in Warsaw on 3-4 March. The training subjects included intraparty activities, key economic problems and current problems related to the country's security. The meeting dealt with major directions and tasks in party work in the armed forces as outlined by the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum and directions and plans in the ideological and programmatic-training activities of the army in the current sociopolitical situation.

The problems embraced by the training were presented by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee; Stanislaw Gebala, director of the party Central Committee Economic Department; Maj Gen Waldyslaw (Piaston), vice minister of internal affairs and representatives of central institutions.

Romanik Chorzow Aktiv

LD050030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Problems in the enterprises and of the entire national chemical industry and the principles of functioning and the role of this industry in the conditions of the economic reform were the subject today of a discussion at a meeting of the Pawel Finder nitrogen works party aktive in Chorzow. It was attended by Jerzy Romanik, member of the party Central Committee Politburo.

With reference to the debates of the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum the need for rapidly winning the community's trust in the party's actions was stressed. People who have (?merits here), it was stressed, can help the economy to solve the country's difficult and complex problems. It is necessary to improve the conditions of action in this industry, to give it the proper status, to take advantage of this possibilities potential and (?energy) of the workers.

Jerzy Romanik drew attention to the fact that the themes of the debates of the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum and its decisions, provoke reflections on the further destiny of our homeland.

Michalek in PZPR-ZSL Plenum

LD050030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] A joint plenum of the voivodship PZPR committee and of the voivodship ZSL has been held in Grozow. The plenum was devoted to the main problems of agricultural policy and of political work in the countryside. Taking part in the deliberations were Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Jozef Koziol, member of the Presidium and secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee.

In the adopted resolution parish echelons of the PZPR and of the ZSL have been obliged to continue activities aimed at activating and strengthening basic party organizations and ZSL circles in the countryside, to develop the activities of rural and agricultural self-government in the sphere of the development of agricultural production, and also to raise the standard of living of those living in the countryside and of social progress.

Milenski at Koszalin Meeting

LD042048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary Mirosław Milewski has participated in a voivodship conference of the party aktiv the judiciary, the Citizens' Militia, the regional operational groups of the Polish Army and activists of the Committee of the Front of National Rebirth which has been held in Koszalin.

The main subjects of the debates were the consolidation of harmony, order and public security and the struggle against wastage, mismanagement and the violation of norms of social life. The tasks of the party in this sphere were discussed, during the debates which were chaired by Koszalin Voivodship committee First Secretary Eugeniusz Jekubaszek, the direction of actions by the party organizations and party members in the conditions of martial law were also discussed.

Orzechowski at Slupsk Meeting

LD041856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] A plenary session of the PZPR voivodship committee took place in Slupsk today. The subject of the debates was the ideological and educational activity of party echelons and organizations in Slupsk Voivodship in the period since the program and electoral conference.

The debates, which were chaired by Slupsk Voivodship Committee First Secretary Mieczysław Wojcik, were attended by party Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski and Military Council of National Salvation Plenipotentiary Maj Gen Henryk (Grzybkowski).

The executive report was delivered by Slupsk Voivodship Committee Secretary Mirosław Kondrat, who stated that the most important obligation today for all party members is the consistent implementation of the resolutions of the seventh party Central Committee plenum.

Plenary discussion developed, in which it was stressed that the ideological contents which are propagated ought to be understandable by all, and that the party apparatus must know how to talk with the regional aktiv.

SD PRESIDUM HEARS REPORT ON VISIT TO USSR

LD042246 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2127 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] The SD Central Committee Presidium has held a meeting at which SD Chairman Edward Kowalczyk submitted a report on the visit of the Polish delegation to the Soviet Union.

The Presidium expressed its satisfaction at the further deepening, substantiation and strengthening of Polish-Soviet relations. The Presidium received with particular satisfaction the statement that the Soviet Union will continue to support socialist Poland, its friend and ally. This support is, for us, tantamount to a guarantee of peace and the security of borders in Europe.

The SD Central Committee Presidium went on to discuss the nation's sociopolitical and economic situation. It decided to convene a Central Committee plenum on 16 March.

ZSL DEPARTMENT DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL ISSUES

LD051020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] The agricultural and economic section of the ZSL Supreme Committee has met in Warsaw. It was also attended by the group concerned with the affairs of associations and branch organizations of agricultural producers. The meeting dealt with principles concerning contracts for farm produce on the basis of the draft decision of the Council of Ministers on that matter.

The speakers underlined the need for further improvement of the (?bill submitted on that matter). They supported the need to preserve the principle of voluntary contracts and their production nature, combined with supplies of basic means of agricultural production and to ensure credit aid and economic and production advice. Those present pointed to the need to preserve the recently adopted principle [word indistinct] for contracted farm produce. The remarks and observations formulated by the commission will be submitted to the ZSL Presidium.

HEARINGS END ON KPN FIGURE JANDZISZAK

LD051000 Warsaw PAP in English 0852 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Mar (PAP) -- The Warsaw District Military Court has ended the hearings of Tadeusz Jandziszak, a leading figure of the Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN), who confirmed he had trained KPN cadres to win more young people for the organization.

On the last day of hearings, Tadeusz Jandziszak reiterated his socio-political views but refused to answer many questions of the prosecution. "It's my private business," he bluntly replied when asked about the source of his income.

However, he elaborated a little bit more on KPN links with the illegal National Union of Catholics (ZNK) and conceded that its members had found a ground for practical political activity in the KPN.

Tadeusz Jandziszak also outlined the work of the KPN Political Council and his duties as head of one of the KPN zones. He said he knew of only one group of secondary school students used by KPN for distributing leaflets.

STARGARD SOLIDARITY FISH PURCHASE INVESTIGATED

LD041620 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] The voivodship headquarters of the Citizens' Militia in Szczecin, under the supervision of the regional prosecutor's office, is investigating the illegal purchase of 18,000 cans of processed fish from the warehouse of the Szczecin "Gryf." The fish was allegedly purchased by representatives of the former NSZZ Solidarity plant commission from the rolling stock repair plant in Stargard.

TWO ACCUSED OF STEALING FROM AID PACKAGES

LD041630 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] [No dateline supplied] The Regional Prosecutor's Office in Szczecin has completed its investigations and submitted an act of indictment to the voivodship court against the persons accused of stealing parcels sent from abroad, to the health service and the Polish Red Cross.

The following will appear before the voivodship court in Szczecin: Jan K., the former deputy director of the Department of Health and Social Welfare of the voivodship office in Szczecin, responsible for administration and economy; and Ryszard E. the former deputy director for administration and economy of the health protection group for mothers, children and young people in Szczecin.

As has been established during the investigation, Jan K. took clothing, foodstuffs and detergents worth approximately Z6,600 from a container that was being unloaded, while Ryszard E. took clothing, foodstuffs and detergents worth approximately Z49,000.

RESUMPTION OF MORE OVERSEAS BROADCASTING ANNOUNCED

LD050040 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] In Radio Polonia broadcasts throughout the day we've been informing our listeners that as of next Monday programs are resumed in the following languages: Italian, Spanish, Danish, Finnish, Arabic and Esperanto. Programs for Polish-born Americans are also to be resumed. The times and wavelengths -- the same as before 13 December.

Let me just add that as far as programs in English are concerned, we are reverting to broadcasts to Europe at 0630, 1200, 1600, 1830, 2030 and 2230 GMT, broadcasts to Africa at 1230, 1630 and 2000, also GMT, and broadcasts to North America at 9 and 10 PM eastern standard time. Let me remind you of our address. It's English Section, Radio Polonia, Post Office Box 46, Warsaw, Poland. Your letters, comments and reception reports are always welcome.

ARTICLE LINKS RFE, CIA ACTIVITIES TO UNREST

AU041514 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Feb 82 p 8

[I.K. article: "Radio Free Europe and CIA -- Scenarios for Anti-Polish Subversion" -- first installment]

[Text] "The VOA informs the world about America. Radio Free Europe informs socialist countries about socialist countries."

The above pregnant statement is taken from a report compiled by the Board for International Broadcasting -- BIB -- which supervises the activities of Radio Free Europe on behalf of the U.S. authorities. We should memorize the two sentences in that statement because, first, they characterize the difference between the VOA and Radio Free Europe, and, second, state as a matter of policy that the latter radio station's main task is to continuously interfere in the internal affairs of other states, that is, in this case, in the internal affairs of the socialist countries.

When in 1956 Radio Free Europe was performing that task while it continued to beam its programs to Hungary and Poland almost all public opinion in the West stressed that these programs helped incite people against the authorities of the two countries. The leading American papers such as the New York TIMES or the New York HERALD TRIBUNE opined that Radio Free Europe was greatly responsible for the widespread bloodshed in Hungary. "Radio Free Europe incited an uprising and promised the West's help knowing very well that it would never come," a leading U.S. columnist, Alsop, wrote at that time.

A remarkable lesson in tactics has survived from that time in the Munich station. "It is necessary to 'fan' the moods of rebellion in the various social circles in the five communist countries to which we beam our programs. However, in times of the most acute crises when bloodshed is really imminent we should calm down so we are not without an alibi later on," James Brown, a longstanding functionary of the CIA, a former head of the East European Department in Radio Free Europe and then head of Radio Free Europe, said with reference to the Polish crisis at a staff session last year.

This tactical injunction is being implemented with particular consistency since the Radio Free Europe transmitters in Gloria (Portugal) and Bibis and Holzkirchen (the FRG) as well as the 1,800 employees supported by about \$90 million a year are programmed primarily to promote subversive intrigue around the so-called Polish issue. It is enough to take a look at the Radio Free Europe programs beamed during the 16 "hot" months between August 1980 and December 1981 to become thoroughly convinced of that.

The chiefs of the Munich station acted in an almost identical manner on all the main disputed issues -- from the role of Solidarity, Rural Solidarity or the Independent Union of Students through the economic reform and the changes in prices, let alone Poland's relations with its socialist neighbors. At first they fanned tensions in various social communities, bringing tempers to a boiling point. Then, obviously afraid of a possible a posteriori charge that they had incited people to violence, they showed demonstrative "moderation" and supposed objectivity of information. In the third phase they would begin "forging further ahead" via the air. They would again "fan" social moods on the strength of the previous "achievements."

Let no one imagine that the programs beamed on the poisonous radio waves and the choice of propaganda scenarios are direct products of the actual managers of Radio Free Europe. Both it and Radio Liberty are instruments in the psychological warfare waged by the United States and NATO -- instruments that the CIA uses effectively and resolutely for its exclusive purposes.

It is true that since 1971 when the appropriate contract expired, the CIA has not been in formal charge of Radio Free Europe, which is being administered by BIB which was set up in 1973, but the fact is that nothing has changed. The individual organizational units of Radio Free Europe -- above all the Council of Directors, the Political Director's Bureau, the Department for East European Research and Analyses, the Department of Communist Analyses, the Department of Research into Listeners and Public Opinion, the Press Department and the Information Department were and are within the direct range and control of various CIA functionaries.

What is most important, all those departments continue to operationally implement the same general tasks that the CIA leadership includes among the Agency's comprehensive activities vis-a-vis the socialist countries.

We mentioned the typical maneuver of Radio Free Europe propaganda which, having learned the lesson of the 1956 events, still "heats up" moods to the maximum but withdraws into its shell at the critical moment. It behaves in a similar way with regard to the individual themes or problems.

That is why Zygmunt Michalowski, Director of the Polish section of Radio Free Europe, assured listeners in his talks that radio programs would "ruthlessly combat the evil" in Poland in the seventies, but in fact Radio Free Europe extended a kind of protection to some prominent people in public life. Russel Poole, deputy director of Radio Free Europe, head of its Security Department before 1971 and a regular employee of the CIA, said during a session in 1974:

"Under Edward Gierek's government Poland is becoming increasingly dependent on the West, as a result of its increasing indebtedness and Polish industry's links with our technology. The lifestyle of many Polish dignitaries, who copy the customs cultivated in the West, is also responsible."

The fact that in 1976-80 various antisocialist organizations led by KOR [Worker's Defense Committee] were able to use with impunity the broadcasting facilities and comprehensive support of Radio Free Europe was a great opportunity for the station's mighty, who did not waste this opportunity. From the Radom events in 1976 to the social upheaval in August 1980, Radio Free Europe consistently managed the direction of Polish counterrevolution. The priority for the worker and then peasant communities, which were seething with discontent, the increasingly ferocious anti-Sovietism and the implacable attacks against the PZPR and the power apparatus were used for the purpose that was characterized as follows as far back as 1975 during a Geneva session organized by the NATO intelligence services:

"Conditions are emerging in Poland which may soon bring about the disintegration of the communist bloc. The progressive pauperism of workers and the increasing difficulties of peasants may cause an explosion. Our aim should be to channel those moods in the right direction by exploiting the Warsaw governing team's links with the West and Gierek's liberalism. That is why we should help our sympathizers and the enemies of Soviet communism and Moscow to take the lead in the movement of the discontented people."

It was precisely that general directive that was at that time the CIA's top instruction for activities in the case of Poland. Aside from Radio Free Europe, this instruction was being implemented by another organization affiliated with the CIA -- by the International Communication Agency.

A certain Reinhard, one of its chiefs and formerly a resident of the U.S. intelligence service in Turkey, went to Poland several times to supervise the dissident groups financed and inspired by the CIA and took a special interest in the plans of penetration and "softening up" the PZPR.

One of the things he did was to ask Radio Free Europe to draw up a programmatic scheme for the campaign to single out from various Polish communities the sociopolitical and socio-cultural personalities most amenable to the aims of U.S. policy in order to give them propaganda support.

It is worth adding that the CIA's Mafia-like connections kept activating along the same lines such independent American institutions as the Fulbright and Kosciuszko Foundations, for example. The Radio Free Europe archives of those days include a "white" and a "black" list. The former contains hundreds and hundreds names of the people the CIA thinks deserve effective support in Poland, and the latter contains many thousands of names of the people to be combated and, in the case of an antisocialist upheaval, to be imprisoned or simply liquidated.

All these CIA instructions were loyally implemented by the Munich propagandists and were instrumental in the assignment of roles and in the choice of the appropriate -- usually very differentiated -- scenarios for anti-Polish subversion. On 13 December 1981 they were all knocked out, and this is one reason why now Radio Free Europe continues to attack martial law in Poland with such ferocity.

On the other hand, the aforementioned circumstance is responsible for that fact that Munich has been for some time making certain changes and modifications in the old scenarios in order to help the NATO staffs to regain the positions they lost as a result of the resolute action taken by the Military Council of National Salvation.

PAPER VIEWS COSTS OF 'EUPHORIC' OPENING TO WEST

LDO41100 Warsaw PAP in English 0831 GMT 4 Mar 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Mar (PAP) -- In an article headlined "The Place and Role of Poland," ZYCIE WARSZAWY'S Franciszek Nietz wrote that "Poland's relations with abroad require a prudent evaluation and in-depth analysis. Naivety and short-sightedness in this area, euphoric opening towards the West at the expense of neglecting other directions and partners, cost up dearly now.

"Our dependence on capitalist countries virtually resembles today a neocolonial subservience. This lesson can never be forgotten.

"Nobody expects that Poland, even in an international atmosphere as tense as the present one, will cut itself off from the world and Europe, sever its centuries-old ties with the culture and civilization of the West. But undoubtedly one must take a different approach to economic partnership with and assistance of the Western countries than in the seventies, change the rules of credit, import and license policies. At the same time, it is necessary to more actively operate in stable and politically unambiguous markets of the socialist countries. And, finally pay due attention to economic cooperation with developing countries.

"The European political order and concept of security are based on the principle of balance of forces, on the foundation of agreements from Yalta and Potsdam. Any attempts to undermine this order can mean a disaster not only for Poland, but also for Europe. In the best case -- a return of cold war to Europe. The loss of Poland's identity in world arena, undermining of allied credibility must lead to our instrumental treatment by the world. Socialist Poland must again be a tested and important member of the entire community, and a sought-after partner for Western states. The regaining of that rank and position, although not an easy task, is at present the priority task facing Polish diplomacy," ZYCIE WARSZAWY stated.

PRIMATE'S COMMITTEE TO AID INTERNEES NOTED

LDO40320 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] The Polish primate's committee for help to internees, to those imprisoned and to their families is in operation in Warsaw. The committee has five sections: a pastoral section which organizes pastoral care among the internees, a "help to internees" section which acts as a go-between in the delivery of packages to prisons and camps, a "help to families" section which collects information about the needs of families and which acts as a go-between in the organizations of assistance in parishes, a legal section which gives advice at the churches of St Alexander and the Capuchin fathers, and an information section at the churches of St Martin and St Anna.

BRIEFS

ENVOY PRESENTED TO QUEEN -- Polish Ambassador to Great Britain Stefan Staniszewski has presented his credentials to British Queen Elizabeth II. After the ceremony the queen received the Polish ambassador at a private audience in Buckingham Palace. In accordance with tradition the ambassador travelled from the embassy to the palace and back in a 19th-century coach with official escort. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2140 GMT 12 Feb 82 LD]

ENVOY TO FINLAND -- WARSAW, 22 Feb (PAP) -- The prime minister recalled Jozef Fajkowski from the post of under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Culture and Arts in connection with appointing him Poland's ambassador to the Republic of Finland by the Council of State. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2043 GMT 22 Feb 82 LD]

WAJDA DIRECTS HAMLET -- The Helena Modzejewska Stary Theatre in Krakow has resumed performances of Hamlet, directed by Andrzej Wajda. [Excerpt] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Feb 82 LD]

GROZA CALLS ON COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT 4 MAR

AU041950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] San Jose, 4 Mar (AGERPRES) -- President Rodrigo Carazo Odio of the Republic of Costa Rica addressed a cordial message of friendship to President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania and best wishes of good health and personal happiness.

The message was conveyed during the call paid on the Costa Rican head of state by Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister Maria Groza who paid a visit to San Jose at the invitation of the Costa Rican foreign minister.

During the interview, they emphasized the upward course of the Romanian-Costa Rican relations, expressing the wish that they further develop in the interest of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of international peace, detente and security, of building a new world economic order.

During the visit, Maria Groza was received by Jose Miguel Alvaro Rodriguez, vice-president of the republic, and had talks with Bernd Niehaus Quesada, minister of foreign affairs, with other officials.

They approached questions related to the amplification of the bilateral economic, political, cultural-scientific relations and aspects of the current international life. They emphasized the Romanian-Costa Rican collaboration at the UN, within the Group of the 77 and other international organizations.

URSU MEETS AUSTRIAN SCIENCE MINISTER IN VIENNA

AU042031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Vienna, 4 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Ioan Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology of Romania, had a meeting in Vienna with Dr. Hertha Firnberg, Austrian federal minister for science and research, within which they discussed cooperation programmes in science and technology. They analyzed the programmes and actions of scientific and technological collaboration in chemistry, machine-building, metallurgy, energy, inclusive of the new sources of energy nuclear physics and agriculture.

On the same occasion, they approached current questions of cooperation of scientists in the struggle against the arms race and the war danger, for disarmament and peace, in the sense of the actions taken by the Romanian national committee "Scientists and Peace," presided over by academician Elena Ceausescu D. Eng, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology.

Evoking the meeting and talks with Elena Ceausescu, Mme Hertha Firnberg requested that she be conveyed hearty wishes of fresh success in the activity of development of science and technology in Romania, in the untiring efforts devoted to the promotion of international peace and understanding.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH BANGLADESH -- Bucharest, 3 Mar (AGERPRES) -- On March 3, the Romanian capital city hosted an exchange of diplomatic letters for the enforcement of the long-term agreement of economic and technical cooperation between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 3 Mar 82 AU]

MORE ON SLAYING OF YUGOSLAVS IN BELGIUM

Belgian Ministry Statement

LD040240 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2320 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Brussels, 3 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Belgian Foreign Ministry released here this evening a communique stressing that the "vile crime in the premises of the Yugoslav Club is a terrorist and treacherous act" and a "new escalation of terrorism". The ministry calls all Belgian organs to take even sharper measures of security and control and offers assurances that the authorities here will be even more rigorous against these, as stated, comparatively few emigre terrorists.

It is claimed here that the Belgian authorities today took "precautionary measures" due to the visit of the Belgrade "Crvena Zvezda" soccer team which played against Anderlecht here this evening in the European Winners Cup. It is stated that there, namely, have been indications that terrorists could make themselves heard on this occasion.

Milos Minic Comments

LD041356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1112 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Mar (TANJUG) -- Before dealing with matters on its agenda at its session today, the Federal Council for International Relations paid homage with a minute of silence to the Yugoslav citizens who died in yesterday's criminal attack on the Yugoslavia Club in Brussels. In this connection Milos Minic, chairman of the council, said:

"In another very grave crisis in Belgium yesterday, two of our citizens were killed and three were injured by members of terrorist gangs. This is another crime which seriously compromises the whole of Yugoslav-Belgium interstate relations. The capital of Belgium has become the center of anti-Yugoslav terrorist activity. Just as we had started thinking that the Belgian Government would at last begin to stick to its promises and adhere to the policy which it proclaimed, this crime was committed, clearly proving that nothing serious has been done to suppress terrorist activities against our country. It is well known that there is no government which is unable to establish order in its country if it really wants to.

"It is good," Minic said, "that the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a statement energetically condemning this terrorist crime, but it is not so good that the Belgian Government has done nothing, despite its promises and assurances to do its best to suppress terrorist activities against Yugoslavia."

After most sharply condemning this kind of behavior on the part of the Belgian Government, the council listened to statements by Drasko Jurisic, deputy federal secretary for internal affairs, Momcilo Vuckovic, department head in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and Simail Bajra, federal secretary for information, who reported on the latest developments in the situation created by yesterday's terrorist crime against Yugoslav citizens. The session is still in progress.

Jurisic, Bajra Remarks

LD042230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 4 Mar (TANJUG) -- The severe condemnation of yesterday's terrorist act at the Yugoslavia Club in Brussels, which also claimed human lives, was one of the chief topics of today's session of the Federal Social Council for International Relations. The council discussed yesterday's crime in Brussels before moving on to the agenda of the session, which had been set some time before. The agenda contained only one topic: topical issues of employment, work and life of our workers in Western Europe and the activity of enemy emigrants against them.

Having paid homage with a minute of silence to the victim's of the terrorist attack at the suggestion of chairman Milos Minic, council members heard reports on the development of the situation that has arisen with the incursion and crime by terrorists on the premises of the Yugoslavia Club, submitted by Brasko Jurisic, deputy federal secretary for internal affairs; Momcilo Vucekovic, office director at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Ismailj Bajra, federal secretary for information.

Jurisic told the council that the Yugoslav security organs had, in the period preceding yesterday's crime, been receiving information about enemy emigrants preparing certain terrorist and violent acts against our citizens, against Crvena Zvezda players who had a match with Anderlecht, and against our embassy, some of our missions and our clubs.

Jurisic went on to say that we held direct contacts with Belgian security organs in order to point out, in a face-to-face meeting, the evidence we had received, and to demand that these actions be prevented. Thus, we did everything we could have done through direct contact. Unfortunately, we note today that all our efforts and all our attempts did not yield the expected results.

Jurisic also said that the Yugoslav security organs are in constant contact with the relevant Belgian services, which have given assurances that the Belgian side will do everything possible to apprehend the criminals. In the same vein, promises are being made to us, Jurisic said, that everything will be done in the future to prevent such similar acts against our citizens, against our missions and against Yugoslavia.

Having severely condemned the perpetrators of yesterday's crime at the Yugoslavia Club in Brussels, Federal Secretary for Information Ismailu Bajra stressed that the majority of workers of Albanian nationality temporarily working in Belgium and some other western countries behave correctly in the environments in which they live and work abroad. Workers have also condemned and condemn the escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in Kosovo and the anti-Yugoslav propaganda from Albania.

They also condemn the Albanian fascist-terrorist emigrants coming from the SFRY and the People's Republic of Albania, who enjoy hospitality in Belgium, the FRG and some other Western countries. Such behavior by the majority of those of Albanian nationality bothers the Albanian fascist-terrorist emigrants and other antisocialist and anticommunist forces in those countries; hence the powerful propaganda, political-ideological and physical pressures from Albania.

The session then went on to the earlier established agenda. Svetozar Popovski, president of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Welfare, submitted the report on topical issues of employment of Yugoslav citizens in Western Europe.

The care of our citizens in Western Europe who live in complex conditions, exposed to selective assimilation, calls for organized work, in particular with regard to the upbringing and education of children and the young. The council also stressed that ties should not be broken with citizens who emigrate from Yugoslavia because they too represent a part of the Yugoslav working class.

Quite a lot was said in the debate about the preservation of integrity and national identity of our citizens on temporary work abroad, about strengthening their ties with the mother-country, preventing negative influence in a foreign environment and creating conditions for their return home.

Belgrade Radio Commentary

AU041637 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] The following is a commentary by Bojan Dimitrijevic in connection with yesterday's criminal attack in the Yugoslavia Club in Brussels:

It is difficult for anyone to believe that this criminal act committed by hired killers who, acting secretly, are treacherously killing on behalf of gangsters, can be explained as an accidental occurrence or surprise for the Belgian authorities, or as a result of the incapability and lack of information on the part of the Belgian police. The Belgian police are very well informed and very capable, something which is evidence by their successful protection of the Atlantic pact headquarters on the EEC seat, as well as by their efficient dispersal of those demonstrations by Belgian citizens which are contrary to the wishes of the Belgian Government. The Belgian authorities also could not have been taken by surprise because yesterday's attack on our citizens at the Yugoslav-Belgian friendship club is only the latest of the 13 attacks made during the 12 months of last year against our citizens, the official Yugoslav representatives and the Yugoslav-Belgian institutions set up on Belgian territory by joint decisions of the two governments to serve understanding, friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The trace left by these events is so strong and bloody that it cannot provide any excuse or justification for anyone in Belgium. On the contrary, Belgian citizens have good reasons to ask how it is possible that their territory is turning into a colony where foreign hirelings, paid killers and terrorists are freely moving around. True, it is the Belgians themselves who must answer this question as well as the question of where their small and, so far, peace-loving country is being led by its readiness to become a bridge-head of violence and a central ground for settling accounts with a country which is friendly to Belgium and which has never allowed its territory to be transformed into a playing field for foreign intelligence services and their hired killers.

Belgium in a signatory to the Helsinki Act on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and claims that it is honoring and implementing that documents. It even considers itself a successful advocate of implementing the basic ideas of that document. Ideas which it calls a free exchange of people, goods and information. Does it suit Belgium to conclude on the basis of this terrorist rampaging on its territory that the Belgian interpretation of a free exchange of people also implies free killing of people -- especially at this time when stormy polemics are going on in Madrid over the question of who is violating and who is implementing the Helsinki document?

Everything that has become known up to now -- and therefore need not be repeated here -- shows that the Brussels Government continues to offer its hospitality to killers and terrorists; that is, to those who are treacherously killing the citizens of a country which is friendly to Belgium and which has never offended Belgium's dignity and Belgium's orientations with anything. On the contrary, Yugoslavia has always favored mutual friendly cooperation on the basis of equality and full respect for mutual dignity, rights and interests. We provided in practice all proof of this behavior toward Belgium even before we signed the Helsinki document that now also binds us to that. It remains to be seen whether Belgium is bound by that also and whether Belgium will do the same in return, even if late. For, no one who values -- even if only in words -- security and cooperation in Europe and peace in the world can justify the past behavior of the Belgian authorities.

NEW CUBAN ENVOY RECEIVED BY KRAIGHER, VRHOVEC

LD031030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1502 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Mar (TANJUG) -- In the Palace of the Federation today, Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, received letters of credentials from Aramis Fuentes Hernandez, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba, and subsequently had a friendly conversation with him. The meeting was attended by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Ivan Dolnicar, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency and others.

GRLICKOV HOLDS TOKYO TALKS WITH JCP LEADERS

AU040925 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1658 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Mar (TANJUG) -- Differences in the stands of individual communist, workers' and other progressive parties are a legitimate phenomenon in the development of the world socialist movement. This was stressed in today's talks between Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Aleksandar Grlickov and leaders of the Japan Communist Party.

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia and Japan Communist Party support a public, constructive and well-founded discussion on an equal footing, a discussion free from exclusivism or labelling, it was said today in the discussion on the situation in the workers' and communist movement. Within this context Grlickov and leaders of the Japan Communist Party stressed the contribution of the Berlin Conference of the Communist and Workers' Parties of Europe to the affirmation of new values and contents in relations among the communist and workers' parties and movements. They established that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and Japan Communist Party are developing friendly and meaningful relations. They both expressed readiness to further strengthen relations and promote cooperation.

Aleksandar Grlickov, visiting Japan at the invitation by the Japan Communist Party, today called on the editorial office of the Japan CP daily AKAHATA which sells in over 600,000 copies.

Meeting With Miyamoto

LD042324 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2104 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, 4 Mar (TANJUG) -- Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party Kenji Miyamoto and member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Dr Aleksandar Grlickov today assessed as very good the two parties' relations and called for a more vigorous and wider cooperation.

Kenji Miyamoto and Aleksandar Grlickov expressed concern over the situation in the international communist and workers' movement. They spoke in favor of dialogues between communist and workers parties on the footing of equality, independence, noninterference, and respect of sovereignty of every party and for its responsibility before its own working class and people. They agreed that the differences in views should not impede cooperation.

In considering the events in Poland, Kenji and Grlickov assessed that, although this represented an internal affair of that country, it still entered the framework of relations within the communist and workers movement. They agreed that only a political solution is possible in Poland and that it makes up the substantial prerequisite for Poland's democratic socialist transformation that can be materialized only through agreement reached by all the progressive, democratic and socialist forces in the country, with the Polish United Workers Party at its head.

Kenji and Grlickov voiced concern over the unfavourable situation in the world. They emphasized the necessity of cooperation amongst all the progressive forces fighting for peace of the basis of universal detente and disarmament.

Grlickov today also met with Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party Ichio Asukata. Relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and this party were assessed as good, although in their initial stage. Asukata defined the Nonaligned Movement as a significant independent factor in the international community.

Visit Ends 4 Mar

LD050940 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Mar (TANJUG) -- Member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Dr. Aleksandar Grlickov closed his several-day visit to Japan last night. During the visit, which took place at the invitation of the Japan Communist Party (JCP) Central Committee, Dr. Grlickov had talks with JCP leaders on the situation in the world and in the workers' and communist movement.

Yesterday Dr. Grlickov met with Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party Ichio Asukata and with the leaders of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party Bunsei Sato and Setsu Shigo. He also gave a lecture in Tokyo on Yugoslavia's internal and foreign policy.

MSZMP'S BEREK MEETS MOJSOV, OTHER OFFICIALS

LD031830 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Mar (TANJUG) -- Member of the League of Communists of Yugoslav Central Committee Presidency Lazar Mojsov conferred here today with member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee Janos Berek on the development of cooperation between the two parties and countries. During the meeting, Mojsov informed Berek also about current trends in Yugoslavia and preparations for the 12th LCY Congress, to be held in June this year.

The above topics were also discussed during today's meeting between Janos Berek, also head of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Department for International Relations, and Executive Secretary for the LCY Central Committee Presidency Vlado Janzic.

The programme of cooperation between the two parties for this and the coming year was discussed during today's meeting between Janos Berek and Assistant Executive Secretary for the LCY Central Committee Presidency Borislav Milosevic.

LIBYAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION CONCLUDES TALKS

AU041229 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Mar 82 p 11

[Text] A Libyan delegation which had been in our country since 25 February at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council departed from Belgrade yesterday.

During its stay in Belgrade, the head of the delegation, Musa Ahmad Abu Furaywah, Libyan minister of planning and cochairman of the Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, had several substantive talks with Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the mixed committee; Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; and Metod Rotar, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade.

The talks that were held dealt with the preparations for the coming session of the Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. They agreed on a number of measures which should considerably advance their bilateral relations.

Musa Abu Furaywah, the head of the delegation, had several meetings in Belgrade with representatives of economic organizations which are involved in capital construction and other work in Libya.

DRAGOSAVAC MEETS WITH ACADEMICIANS 4 MAR

LD042150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1428 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 4 Mar (TANJUG) -- Apart from the strategy of economic and social development, documents and in particular the resolution of the 12th LCY Congress must also contain the basic strategic orientations and the vision of science in the future. This kind of approach is indispensable not only because of current complex economic situation and the unsatisfactory position of science in our country, but also, above all, because society cannot develop unless science also develops.

This could be said to have been the basic attitude expressed during today's conversation between Dr Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and the members of the Council of the Academies of Sciences and Arts of the SFRY.

Speaking about the position and role of science in our country, Dr Branislav Soskic, chairman of the Council of the Academies, stressed that in our country science was being treated in an impermissible manner as any other form of consumption and not as a creative and productive force. The reasons for this situation were numerous. The social and material position of science had been solved in an inadequate manner; scientific work has been too fragmented and there have been too many divisions in scientific research work not only between the republics and provinces, but also between individual scientific institutions within the framework of the same sociopolitical community.

Academician Mihailo Apostolski spoke in particular about scientific responsibility, laying stress, again, on the fragmented approach to numerous problems in science and on the need for togetherness and for Yugoslav projects. He noted that scientific and research organizations had so far not been adequately consulted with regard to the importing of foreign licenses. On the other hand, scientific institutes have not been sufficiently engaged in fundamental research.

Academician Idriz Ajeti pointed to the need for broader study of social sciences, especially research which can contribute much with its scientific results to bringing our nations and nationalities closer together.

Dr Dusan Dragosavac emphasized that in political work one should take account of the results of scientific research, particularly at this time when Yugoslavia has joined the medium-developed countries and when one can and must rely much more on one's own technology. We have the cadre, material and every other type of potential for this, he emphasized. The truth is that for a long time we had to import knowledge from abroad and we shall certainly have to do this in future, but it is essential that we become much more critical and selective than we have been up to now. Dragosavac pointed in particular to the need for fundamental scientific research at the level of the whole of Yugoslavia. Isolationism within one's own borders always damages everyone, and it is well-known that science least tolerates such boundaries.

LJUBICIC SPEECH ON UNITY IN TITOVO UZICE

LD042214 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1046 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Titovo Uzice, 4 Mar (TANJUG) -- We are perhaps not even aware of how many forces and with what aims and methods are striving to undermine unity in the League of Communists and then spread this among our working people, among citizens and then between one republic and another, affecting the unity of the whole Yugoslav community. This was stated in a speech at the municipal election conference of the League of Communists in Titovo Uzice by Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and federal secretary for national defense. The speech made by General Ljubicic is carried in the latest issue of the VESTI newspaper, which is published in Titovo Uzice.

I do not think, Ljubicic went on, that one can go into battle against counterrevolutionary elements, whether they are behind the spread of liberalism, nationalism and anything else, against dogmatism or into battle for the realization of the goals of our revolution unless we have fighters on the League of Communists who are prepared to do battle for the development and in defense of the gains of our revolution. I think that only the communists with high moral characteristics and values, who are strong of character and modest, who are devoted to the ideas of communism and close to the working people and who are ready to struggle for justice and for the truth are capable of leading the working people during the next stage and go into the battle which faces us in the further development of our revolution. If these communists occupy leading posts and offices, the importance of the moral values of such personalities is all the greater.

Nikola Ljubicic went on to stress that communists in leading offices should be seen more often in the basic organizations, where they should keep working people informed about what we are doing and are about to do, what our tasks are, what is happening today around our country, what is threatening our country and how we should mobilize ourselves to become economically stronger, politically more united and better protected in terms of defense and security.

Foreign propaganda is very intensive, Ljubicic went on. It is using all its energies to undermine our unity. For instance, some say that Kosovo should be given a republic. Do not think that they are not aware of this means and if they really are not aware, why do they not ask us to explain this to them? It is a way of exerting constant pressure and they want to exploit it. Consequently, we consider today that the question of sovereignty is a fundamental, strategic and political question of Yugoslavia's survival, because if attempts are made to make Yugoslavia disintegrate in this way, and if what is done is aimed at separating parts of it and joining them with others, then you can see what the aim of such a policy is. You can see yourself that there are countries which give support to the hostile emigration, are involved in the consolidation of the church during this period, have greatly intensified the whole propaganda effort, and so forth.

Our country is facing the elections for the delegate assemblies and the republican congress and the 12th LCY Congress, Nikola Ljubicic went on. I think that the best available people should be elected as delegates, those who will best guard and defend your interests in the assemblies and who will make proposals and struggle for them. We must bear in mind the fact that we live in complex conditions, that we shall have to carry out our strategic tasks in very complex international relations. The situation in the world is exacerbating, mistrust is mounting, there is great uncertainty about further developments, the trend is not toward calmer conditions. The danger of a further increase in tension is also great and we do not know how far this will continue. The approach is from the position of force and the desire is to speak with the other side from the position of force, which means to dictate to others how they should behave. This encourages the arms race and pushes up military spending. The international situation then grows worse.

As you know, Yugoslavia is a part of the Balkan area, which has always been a target for conquerors. Likewise, Yugoslavia is a country which stands outside the blocs. It is one of the founders of the movement of nonalignment and again, nonalignment is an obstacle to anyone who seeks to achieve world domination. We all know that Yugoslavia is following its own path to socialism -- Tito's path, which means that we are creating a self-managing socialist society, a society of justice, freedom, humaneness, democracy. There are many who do not like this, who do not wish to see this kind of Yugoslavia. Consequently, if we are to achieve political and economic stabilization, strengthen defense and security and increase productivity and thereby also the material basis of our society, we must continue to develop self-management.

The complexity of the present situation in which we live, Ljubicic stressed, is not only reflected in the struggle between different systems. This complexity is also reflected in the growing crisis in the international workers' movement. All the parties consider that they have a right to their own path. That is true, however, many fail to find their bearings on that path. Now that the time has come to make major historical changes in social relations, the time to give workers the right to make decisions not only in the process of production, but also in the process of distribution, when there too they should be given their rightful place, when the assessment of the value of work should be changed in the system of rewarding people in such a way that production work is more highly valued, we too are encountering difficulties as many other parties in the world do. I think that in this respect, too, the League of Communists must be more energetic and that trade unions should be more active. We must struggle to ensure that the workers who work in production are adequately rewarded. The League of Communists must go forward faster in changing production relations in society.

Consequently, major tasks lie ahead of us communists. Major tasks also lie ahead of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia as a whole. The League of Communists must be at the head, as it has been until now, because that is our strategy, the strategy of the the struggle for peace in the world and peace in our borders. Our foreign policy is the policy of peace, of cooperation with all countries and above all the neighboring, nonaligned and socialist ones and then with all the other ones, too. Our strategy and policy seek to promote self-managing relations, strengthen the economic and material base of our socialist society and enable our people to lead the best possible life. We must bear in mind that all this has to be achieved through a higher form of democracy, because self-management is a higher degree of democracy, but it also demands a higher degree of work and order.

Some people outside our country and even in the country, Ljubicic went on, think that by distorting various events of our revolution and details linked with Comrade Tito they will lessen the importance of that revolution, of that great historical achievement and of so great a personality as Comrade Tito. I think that all those who are trying to do this are deviving themselves. Carrying out the revolution during the national liberation, war called, in such complex conditions, for exceptional effort, called for constant care by the communist party and Comrade Tito to ensure that the revolution was following the right, humane path. It was a great achievement on the part of Comrade Tito that he succeeded in this.

No one denies that with regard to some detail things went too far occasionally, but what are such mistakes in comparison with the goals, the results which were achieved, the gains, because in the days of the fratricidal war, in the days of the occupiers' terror, the partisan detachments were the only true people's army in Yugoslavia. At that time all other armies went around plundering, killing. We had to be stern with ourselves and with the members of our detachments. Perhaps we were too stern, when we view this today, in punishing some transgressions, but then, in those conditions, this had to be so. There are people today who try to drag such an occasional detail out and on the basis of it defame our revolution. At the time when the revolution had to be defended we were exposed to great pressures, when divisions kept milling along our borders, when our border troops and militiamen and even citizens were being shot dead some of the people in our ranks failed to withstand the great pressure and knuckled under morally. Some people are trying today to cry over their fate. All those who were condemned have left prison, all have been reincorporated into life, but there does not seem to be anyone to protect the memory and describe the life of those young men who stood at our borders at that time, day and night, guarding the freedom of this country from the counter-revolution and who laid down their lives doing so. Why do they not describe this? These boys had parents and some of them may have had a girl friend and they died for what we have today. Who knows how events would have developed if it had not been so, because that was what we had to do.

However, our revolution is so significant an event and Comrade Tito so great a man that no one can defame them by revealing and distorting details. But we must not be silent, not only we, veterans, but even more so you, the young. It is up to you to defend our revolution. You, the young, whom this revolution has schooled and built and to whom it has given all it could, should carry this revolution further on. I think that our revolution must be defended by all the working people and all our nations and nationalities. Without our revolution, without our glorious past, we would be crippled and made worthless.

I have already stated before and now I repeat here in front of you that it is the sacred duty of all of us to follow Comrade Tito's ideas and guard the purity of our revolution, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic said at the end.

MIKULIC SPEECH AT BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LC PLENUM

LDO42304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbc-Croatian 1126 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Sarajevo, 4 Mar (TANJUG) -- At the last session of the Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists Central Committee, which was devoted to a discussion of some current ideopolitical questions, Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke about some (factors) which, in his opinion, have a negative effect on our political situation. In this context Branko Mikulic referred more broadly to the causes and consequences of current difficulties in the country's economic development, expressing optimism that we shall overcome them, above all, by strengthening the qualitative elements of economic activity and increasing labor productivity in the coming period.

Mikulic said, among other things, that we must discuss with the greatest attention all that we can do to raise the quality of the economy and intensify overall economic activity. This is a crucial factor in the success of continued development as a whole. In other words, higher labor productivity is the central issue of development and economic policy, of self-management planning and of the whole system of economic activity, Mikulic said.

Mikulic said the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo constitute another negative influence on the overall political situation. In this connection he also pointed to certain political speculations which had "spread" within the country and which alleged, he said, that the Yugoslav and republican leaderships are not united in their assessment of the counterrevolutionary character of the events in Kosovo. This, he emphasized, is a question of very malicious speculation which has also come about because some of the information media did not even publish the official standpoints and assessments of political and state organs or the statements of responsible political officials from all the republics, and in this way it was possible to give a mistaken impression that some are consistent and resolute in the fight against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and that others are allegedly weakening this struggle. This is along the lines of: If you do not think as I do, even about the methods of the struggle against the organizers and instigators of these counterrevolutionary events, then you are not fighting against them, but allowing [words indistinct] the Albanian nationalists and irredentists to continue their counterrevolutionary activity!

It turned out, Mikulic went on, that such reasoning, and in particular this distinction, are politically harmful and incorrect, for in fighting against the nationalists and irredentists in the ranks of the Albanian people, the communists of Yugoslavia have to oppose attempts by nationalists from the ranks of all the nations and nationalities aimed at creating distrust and spreading chauvinistic hatred against all Albanians in Yugoslavia. In contrast to the nationalists, the communists are dutybound to fight even more resolutely for the strengthening of brotherhood, unity and trust in communists who are Albanians, as well as trust in the Albanian people, and they have to oppose the tendencies of nationalists to place the exponents of counterrevolutionary activities in Kosovo on a par with all the members of the Albanian nationality.

Chauvinistic acts are being perpetrated against individual Albanians in various parts of Yugoslavia. These are just as harmful as those carried out by the Albanian chauvinists against the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo. Also, nationalists from the ranks of all the nations and nationalities have raised their heads and started to engage in activity not (only) against brotherhood, unity and equality, but also against all the other gains of our revolution.

It is a fact that in the last few months, Mikulic said, Albanian nationalism and irredentism have been most evident and that the greatest danger is from them. This is not a matter of dispute. That is why we have reacted resolutely to this danger. However, we communists must not for one moment lose sight of the fact that we are dutybound to fight against nationalism in our own nation. We shall not -- along the lines of slogans such as "rally together, Croats," "rally together, Serbs," "rally together, Moslems," and so forth -- gather nationalists from our own nations around us. We have the moral right to fight against nationalism in all the nations. I say this because we know that what nationalists in other nations do is simply suppressed, but that here all details, even those which are not checked and turn out to be pure (lies) are publicized, such as, for example, the intrigue about Comrade Dusan Dusa, member of the LCY Central Committee.

We know that the struggle against Albanian and every other type of nationalism can be successful if it is waged from positions of strengthening the brotherhood, unity and equality of the nations and nationalities and of the socialist republics and provinces in Yugoslavia, and if it opens up the prospects for all nations and nationalities in the [word indistinct] socialist self-management Yugoslavia to achieve their rights and continue to develop and live in socialist community Branko Mikulic concluded.

Mikulic went on to speak about the state of the League of Communists. I think, he said, that we are agreed in our assessment that we are not concerned that various reactionaries have raised their heads, that they are fighting against LCY policy, socialism and self-management and the brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities. Nor are we concerned that they are mutually linked, as well as being linked with fascist and Cominform emigre groups, and so forth. We are more concerned about what is happening in the LCY itself. For, Mikulic said, among the exponents of the standpoints and views which are opposed to LCY policy among the writers of texts with antisocialist and antiself-management contents, there are also League of Communists members, and among those who offer resistance to the realization of the self-management rights of working people and citizens, as well as to the development of self-management, and those who plead for revision of both the constitution and the law on associated labor and make statements and speeches the content of which is not in keeping with the LCY program and so forth, there are also League of Communists members, and unfortunately they hold political, managerial and other positions.

As a result of abandoning the criteria for admittance into the League of Communists and of the absence of political differentiation in the League of Communists, Mikulic went on, the ranks of the organization include people of very different views even on principled issues of LCY policy, as well as those who act publicly from positions opposed to the LCY program and policy. It is interesting, however, that in our discussions, including those held in League of Communist organs, and in theoretical and other discussions about the League of Communists this question is discussed far less than the problem of those League of Communists members who are passive, whom we call "the silent ones."

I do not deny that passivity on the part of some League of Communists members is a problem, Mikulic went on, nor do I deny the need to take this problem seriously.

But I think we are agreed that a much more difficult problem and negative consequences arise as a result of the disagreement of individual League of Communists members on major ideological and political questions, and we must ask why the League of Communists tolerates those who act in a way which is quite opposed to its policy. The former, those who are passive, can be helped by good organization of our activities, and one can suggest that those who have wandered into the League of Communists be freed of the burden which they find difficult to bear and that they leave the organization without any kind of statutory procedure. But for those who act from bourgeois-liberalist, technocratic, dogmatic and other antiself-management positions and those who are burdened with nationalism -- and there are such in the League of Communists -- we must carry out political differentiation. This will be neither easy nor painless, for such people want to stay in the League of Communists as they need the League of Communists' badge to operate more freely from positions opposed to League of Communists policy. By staying in the League of Communists they also have the opportunity to undermine its internal ideopolitical and action unity and capability, which is also their aim.

We know that we have not carried out ideological and political differentiation in the League of Communists except during conflict situations, such as in 1971, 1972 and 1981, and even then we did not carry it out in the whole of the LCY, but only in parts of it. According to some information, Mikulic said, League of Communists members had to answer more for criminal acts than to account for themselves before their organizations. I think that we must consider these facts seriously and, without any kind of campaign or purge, stimulate ideological and political differentiation in the League of Communists and carry out discussions with a number of League of Communists members who are also in the organizations organs, in other organs and in various social, economic and state bodies. This will seek, among other things, the defeat of opportunism in the League of Communists in relation to those members who do not agree with organization policy and act from opposing positions.

I am convinced that the results of overall activity by the League of Communists depend to a great extent on the degree to which we in various positions accept seriously the tasks and work which lie before us. But if there is disagreement between us even on principled issues, then this, understandable, may block the League of Communists' general action, Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said among other things.

MORE SERBIAN ASSEMBLY RECRIMINATIONS ON KOSOVO

LD050042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1930 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Mar (TANJUG) -- The debates on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, which are currently being held at the working bodies of the Assembly of the Serbian Socialist Republic on the eve of the Assembly session next week, clearly show the need for more energetic social action aimed at recovering from the consequences of the counterrevolution in this province.

The delegates of the Assembly of the Serbian Socialist Republic believe that the problem of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, and recently of other non-Albanian nationalities, is a problem of such political significance that it should be discussed not merely at the SFRY Assembly but also by all other republican and provincial assemblies. This is because last year's counterrevolutionary events as well as the current situation in this province, marked by daily attacks by individuals on the social property and integrity of Serbs and Montenegrins, along with various kinds of mistreatment and pressures to emigrate, are not and cannot be, the delegates believe, a matter of interest and commitment only of the Province of Kosovo and the Republic of Serbia. What is at stake is an attack on the fundamental achievements of the revolution, on the integrity of the entire country. The delegates believe this recommendation to be all the more justified because, as stated, citizens in individual republics are not sufficiently informed of the true dimensions of the counterrevolution and activity by irredentists and Albanian nationalists.

During the debate at Assembly committees, hardly a single delegate who took part in the debates did not first ask to be excused because of personal qualms and emotions, stressing in this connection his conviction that the details from the report on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo -- illustrated with various examples of pressure -- should have affected every citizen of Yugoslavia in the same way. Not for a single moment did a delegate express doubts about the efforts made by the League of Communists and all progressive forces in Kosovo in the struggle with irredentists, while at the same time commenting that unfortunately not all these forces are committed to this struggle to the same extent and day by day.

The cause for this could be the fact that the differentiation is progressing too slowly, and the fear of irredentists who are still in the social organs of administration, justice and even of security organs. Therefore, the delegates of the Serbian Socialist Republic Assembly believe that a speedier and successful outcome of the struggle with irredentists will not be achieved merely by handing in resignations; total political and criminal responsibility must be assigned, in particular of those responsible officials who had, with their opportunism and complacent attitude over the years, contributed to the present situation in Kosovo.

It is within this context that the delegates' demand for more concrete conclusions than are offered along with this report by the joint working group of the Federal Executive Council and the Executive Council of the Serbian Socialist Republic Assembly should be understood. All the details show that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo in the past few years is drastic and that, in the assessments of several delegates, it no longer represents emigration but evacuation.

Because of the perfidious methods of pressure by which irredentists achieve their goals, the delegates feel they should not be reproached for being emotional and they should not be reproached for being emotional and they should not be asked to remain indifferent when facing a question of the oppression of any nationality or of its members being treated as second-class citizens. Precisely because any debate on every national question is a delicate issue which cannot bear hasty moves of assessments, the absence of delegates from Kosovo in such debates is all the more difficult to understand.

The 12 March debate of all three chambers of the Serbian Socialist Republic Assembly will begin with the reply to a delegate's question on the number of emigrants from Albania settled on the estates of Serbs and Montenegrins, bought with social resources, and about where they are now and what they are doing. It should not be expected that this debate will be any less emotional than the present one held at Assembly committees, especially since the problem of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo has long been a taboo subject and is only now being discussed publicly.

The conclusion which imposes itself on the reporter who has recently listened attentively to all these debates is that all the delegates are conscious of the responsibility not only of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a whole but also of every individual delegate to ensure that all this does not degenerate to the point that Serbian nationalists' raise their ugly heads.

HERLJEVIC VISIT TO KOSOVO 1-4 MAR RECOUNTED

LD042150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1752 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Pristina, 4 Mar (TANJUG) -- Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary of internal affairs, and Viobran Stanojevic, republican secretary of internal affairs of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, visited Kosovo 1-4 March and had talks with top-ranking leaders of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo Ali Sukrija, Veli Deva and Ilija Vakic, with provincial Secretary of Internal Affairs Mehmet Malici, with other leaders at the provincial Secretariat of Internal Affairs of Kosovo at the Municipal Secretariat of Internal Affairs in Pristina, with leading representatives of combined militia units as well as with representatives of combined militia units as well as with representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army.

On the occasion Federal Secretary Franjo Herljevic presented seven members of the militia unit of the Federal Secretariat of Internal Affairs with orders for courage, awarded for demonstrating personal courage, lack of fear and devotion in discharging their duties.

In addition to meetings in Pristina, Pec and the headquarters of the combined militia units, Franjo Herljevic and Viobran Stanojevic visited the Leposavic Municipal Assembly, where they were acquainted with the development of this mining commune and where they had talks with the political aktiv of this municipality.

KOSOVO YOUTH CONFERENCE DISCUSSES TASKS

AU041702 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] The Kosovo youth organization will mainly orient its actions to preventing any further escalation of nationalism and irredentism and to more quickly stabilizing the political and security situation in the province. This was stated at today's session of the provincial conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Kosovo, which analyzed the work of the youth during the past year and discussed some currently important issues of the socioeconomic and self-managing position of schoolchildren and students. Milisav Milic reports:

President Samije Hiseni pointed out that a majority of the Kosovo young people have condemned the counterrevolutionary activity of the Albanian nationalists and irredentists. The Kosovo young people see their future prospects in a consistent continuation of the traditions of our revolution, in brotherhood and unity and in togetherness and equality of all our peoples and nationalities. The youth organization must be ideologically, politically and organizationally prepared and capable of action in order to become fully engaged in solving the vital problems of Kosovo's socioeconomic development. We must be active in life's mainstream and concern ourselves with the problems that are a real preoccupation of the young people, Samije Hiseni said. She pointed out that the conviction that only work and creative engagement, that is greater production results and greater results in learning and studies, can change its socioeconomic position, is becoming increasingly prevalent among the Kosovo youth.

Samije Hiseni noted that the Kosovo young people are still insufficiently using the wide opportunities for their participation in economic and political life. The young people represent nearly half a million of the province's population; 410,000 young people are attending elementary and secondary schools and more than 30,000 young people are pursuing their studies in higher schools. A considerable part of the youth is included in economic life. And yet, this powerful potential is insufficiently used for a quicker total progress of the province. A part of the younger generation is oriented in a totally wrong direction and this fact has been confirmed by last year's demonstrations and a whole series of hostile actions in which mainly the young people participate. For this reason the transformation of the awareness of the Kosovo young people continues to be a primary task, and above all a primary task of the youth organization.

It is justifiably expected from the young people that they will make their imprint on the stabilization of the political and security situation in Kosovo. This expectation is all the more justified in light of the known fact that the society is investing enormous resources for scholastic education of the young people and their preparation for life. The following data need only be mentioned in this connection: every year in the province, 4,000 credit loans are granted for schoolchildren and students, 4,000 students are accommodation and food are subsidized monthly by the community by an amount of 2,700 dinars per student. There are also a number of indexes of investment for better living and working conditions of students and schoolchildren. But the fact that the average higher school study lasts more than 7 years attests to the young people's insufficient efforts.

Elects New Leaders

AU050754 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Following the session of the provincial conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Kosovo, the Presidium of the provincial conference held a meeting and elected Dzevat Sulja, student of the Pristina Philosophical Faculty, as the new president of the conference for a 1-year term of office, and Rade Petkovic, technician from Prizren, as secretary of the Presidium of the provincial conference.

SERBIAN SAWP GROUP ON RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS, KOSOVO

LD042330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1549 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Mar (TANJUG) -- Any curtailing of any freedoms of Yugoslavia's citizens represents a threat to all the freedoms our society is building. In discussing these issues, it is also necessary to monitor and analyze continuously the development of our citizens' religious freedoms, the results as well as the problems which emerge in this sphere. This was stressed at today's session of the Serbian Republican SAWP Conference's Coordination Committee for Relations with Religious Communities.

Recalling that the SFRY and Serbian Constitutions clearly define the freedoms and rights of our citizens and thus also of religious communities, Branko Nikolic spoke of the need for broader and more continuous activity by SAWP organizations in municipalities and regions. They should, together with religious associations, resolve all the problems that have arisen in this sphere. The existing problems should not be characterized as general problems and thus call into question relations between the state and the religious communities. The problems should be resolved through joint action with mutual respect and cooperation wherever they arise. To ensure further successful development of cooperation, it is necessary to eliminate instances of sectarian behavior toward priests and believers as well as forms of resistance to allowing their participation in grass roots social actions.

In this connection, it was said, it is particularly important to continue decisive action against instances of individual clericalist and nationalistic attacks in the ranks of religious communities and religious leading circles. In this sense, several speakers in the debate stressed the need for continuous opposition to the activity of that section of priests who maintain any ties with hostile elements at home and abroad.

Taking part in the debate, Svetisav Mitrovic, secretary of the Association of Orthodox Priests of Serbia, pointed out the need to rationalize the criteria applied to demands, petitions and complaints by priests and other citizens. Often priests' demands are held too long and cases in which replies are not sent even after a long time are not rare. He also pointed out the need for more frequent and firmer contacts by representatives of various religious communities.

Hadzi Jakup, secretary of the Association of the Communities of Muslim Priests of Kosovo, said that the Muslim believers of Kosovo had most severely condemned last year's irredentist attacks as well as all the slogans aimed at wrecking unity in Kosovo. He also stressed that cooperation among various religious communities in Kosovo should be increased. Priests of various denominations in Kosovo should meet more often and thus demonstrate to the people that cohesion exists, which would also confirm that the problems which have arisen can be successfully resolved.

Priest Mihailo Smiljanic stressed that restoring trust is the crucial task of all organizations and religious communities in Kosovo. Trust must be raised to such a level that the Orthodox believer can turn to a Muslim priest and a Muslim believer to an Orthodox priest, with full confidence that the problem which has arisen will be resolved. In this way, conditions will also be created for fruitful activity by progressive forces in Kosovo.

Cohesion is strong in Kosovo despite irredentist attacks, Hajdari Samit, member of the provincial SAWP Conference of Kosovo, said. In his view, information media should give greater emphasis to all positive examples.

Stevan Sparic, member of the Presidium of the Trade Union Federation of Serbia, pointed out the need to give greater attention to religious communities working abroad and supported the position adopted that efforts should be made to thwart the activity of priests who are in collusion with Yugoslavia's enemies.

No special conclusions were adopted at today's session but a working group was appointed to compile them. All the participants in the debate agreed that conclusions must be formulated in a way that will provide the basis for joint action.

VOJVODINA SAWP BODY ON INTRANATIONAL RELATIONS

LD032330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Novi Sad, 3 Mar (TANJUG) -- The state of intranational relations in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina is good, and the development of self-management has enriched the state of equality between the nations and nationalities and their languages in nearly all spheres of life, work and creativity. This was said at today's session of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference section for intranational relations, at which the implementation of the LCY political action program in the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and community in Kosovo was discussed.

At this gathering it was emphasized that the tasks arising out of this LCY Central Committee document are of great significance, not only in the struggle against irredentism and (?Albanian) nationalists, but also in the struggle against all other types of nationalism and the enemies of our country.

In his introductory report, Dr Jovan Muncan emphasized that through the constant improvement of the national composition of those employed in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, the historical inheritance in relation to the employment of members of individual nations and nationalities has been overcome to a great extent. The Slovak and Romanian nationalities have fewer members employed in relation to their numbers in the overall composition of the province's population, but the other nations and nationalities have employment figures in keeping with their percentage of the total population. But it was mentioned that there are 14 insufficiently developed municipalities in which employment is at a low level, and these are comprised of over 50 percent Romanians, 28 percent Slovaks, 11 percent Ruthenians and 7 percent Hungarians.

In the discussion the view was also expressed that the trade union organizations have not been sufficiently involved in issues pertaining to the equality of nations and nationalities. Therefore, the Trade Union Council of Vojvodina has decided that every basic trade union organization should assess the state of intranational relations in collectives and that workers should be acquainted more closely with the essence of the events in Kosovo as well as with the measures aimed at overcoming the situation which has arisen in that province.

PRICING BODY PROJECTS INCREASES FOR 1982

LD032358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1907 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Council of the Federal Community for Prices today adopted an outline programme for price shifting in Yugoslavia in 1982. At the same time, the council qualified as unacceptable one-sided rises in prices not coordinated before in keeping with the provisions of this year's agreement on prices. Moves like that drawn by some republics and provinces cannot be justified by formal reasons, the council considered.

The Federal Community for Prices is an institution through which Yugoslavia's republics and provinces come to terms on how to conduct their pricing policy and how to make it fit into the programme of economic stabilization. Recent rises in prices for coal, electric power, radio (and) TV subscriptions in the Republic of Serbia are not in line with the programme for price shifting, the council assessed. Further, the council saw in the same light a 20-percent rise in the price for electric power in the Province of Kosovo and last year's 25-percent rise in price for electric power in the Republic of Croatia.

The 1982 programme for price shifting provides that prices for various products may go up by 15 percent on an average this year.

MACEDONIA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ADOPTS MEASURES

LD042200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1512 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Skopje, 4 Mar (TANJUG) -- During a session today chaired by Blagoje Popov, the Macedonian Assembly Executive Council adopted the proposed law on republican organs of administration and endorsed stricter restrictions on electric power consumption.

According to the proposed law on the republican organs of administration adopted today, the Macedonian Executive Council will in future have 4 instead of the present 17 republican secretariats. They will cover the spheres of national defense, internal affairs, justice and finance. The formation of 11 republican committees has been proposed for other activities of the administration.

The Executive Council also adopted the proposed law on the election of republican secretaries and other officials who head the republican organs of administration. According to the proposal, republican secretaries and chairman of the republican committees will be appointed from the ranks of the members of the Executive Council.

ZAGREB RADIO TO COMMISSION NEW TRANSMITTER

AU281535 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 21 Feb 82 p 6

[Ante Separovic report]

[Summary] Work on assembling a 1,200-kilowatt medium-wave transmitter for Zagreb Radio's first program was begun recently in the Radio-Industrija factory in Zagreb. The new transmitter is expected to begin transmitting in May next year. It will improve the reception of the Zagreb Radio first program in Dalmatia, a part of Lika, the Croatian Littoral and Istria and in the areas of Western Europe in which workers temporarily employed live. It will also cover the Mediterranean area and most Arab countries, and will also improve reception further in the Atlantic than at present.

The new transmitter will be located at Nin near Zadar. Work on constructing the necessary buildings for the new transmitter and four 132-meter high directional antennas has also begun at Nin. These antennas will be directed toward Western Europe and the Scandinavian countries.